

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1902--TWELVE PAGES

L. XXXVIII.

## DEFENSE OF MILITIA

Senators Rallied to the Support of the  
Citizen Soldiers.

## NAVAL RESERVES DISCUSSED

Insinuation That That Branch of  
the Service Was of Little Value  
Started Debate.

Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 15.—A spirited discussion was precipitated in the senate by some remarks submitted by Mr. Winfield Scott Stratton in respect to bills relating to the formation of a naval reserve introduced. He took strong ground against the organization of a naval reserve, his comments being construed by some of the senators as a reflection upon volunteer cavalry and land militia. Half a dozen senators were on their feet in a second to defend the militia, and the debate was so wide a range that the members were back in their reference to the revolutionary war to illustrations for their arguments. The discussion was possible at this time, as likely that the discussion on measures should they be introduced would be very lively. No business of special importance was transacted in the senate being immediately matters of routine.

After the adjournment of the senate, Mr. Hale said the naval reserve bills introduced by him today had been referred by request of persons interested in such legislation. In the same manner had introduced bills regarding both the navy department's and that of individual organizations personally, however, did not commit any of them, but questioned whether any satisfactory results would come from them.

When the senate convened, Mr. Hale presenting a petition from coal insurance and shipping interests for the construction

of lighthouses in some dangerous places where lighthouses are located, that a proposition had been introduced and intelligent efforts were made to construct lighthouses at the expense of government engineers.

He thought such a

measure was an illustration of the

colonial inventive ability of this country.

A concurrent resolution was adopted

authorizing the printing of 3,500

copies of the progress of the Schley

inquiry.

Discussions which took a

turn were participated in by

the other nations in

respect to the value

of a militia force. He

brought some bills relating to the

organization and maintenance of a

militia and in doing so declared

that the naval reserve never would

be used. Experience had shown,

that at the beginning of a war

the young men were ready to

join the navy and enter the ranks

of the militia, but at the conclusion

of their interest in the organization

it was difficult to get them.

He was of the opinion

that the United States was not likely

to take much interest in

naval forces either of land or of

sea. He was certain

that in case of stress he would

be obliged to call out

the navy or upon some form of

service. England, he said,

had learned this lesson from her

small and modest war.

He said, "we are to become a

part of the other nations have

done nothing to snarl at another

to some extent upon some

of the compulsory military service.

He declared that England was

not a party to conscription to

the fight "a band of freemen

several miles away."

He said, that was not a success. Of

course it could be maintained in "half

and half" but it never really

interested much. In response to

Mr. Hawley, Mr. Hale

did not suppose that the

Senate would ever dispense

absolutely with the militia. It would continue to be maintained in a half-hearted way. In time of war he did not think it would be worth reckoning with.

Mr. Spooner pointed out that the display made by the national guard of various states on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington on the occasion of an inaugural parade was a sufficient evidence of the practicability of the militia.

"Yes," responded Mr. Hale, "but the loss of life in Pennsylvania avenue never is serious."

Continuing, he said what he desired to impress upon the senate and upon the country was that the naval reserve was and always would be weak and meager.

Several senators, among them Mr. Mason of Illinois, Mr. Teller of Colorado, Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. Bacon of Georgia, were drawn into the debate in defense of the militia forces of the various states. Mr. Hale finally disclaiming any intention to reflect on the national guard.

Mr. Hoar said that while the naval militia was yet in an experimental stage it was manifest that in every warlike emergency the country must be protected by a trained militia or by a regular army or by both. It had been proved that the United States ought to have a good regular army of moderate strength, supplemented by a strong militia force.

Mr. Hoar, referring to the training of sailors in civil life, said there was another fact not generally known. Our independence in the war of revolution had been won at sea. England could have continued for a hundred years if necessary the land war of the revolution because she was able to pay the cost. It was not the French alliance but the rate of maritime insurance which compelled the unwilling monarch to come to peace. It was the New England sailor and other sailors of the maritime states which won the battle. The rate of insurance on English commercial ships then was 28 per cent. in the Mediterranean. It was the ship owners of Bristol who won the battle by privates and not the navy. As Mr. Bacon had protested that it was the valor of our soldiers and sailors that enabled the colonies to gain their independence and not the rates of insurance on English ships, Mr. Teller insisted that Mr. Hoar should give some of the credit of achieving importance to other colonies than New England. Amid the laughter and applause he declared:

"There's glory enough to go around, as our great admiral in command at the battle of Santiago said."

At the conclusion of the discussion Mr. Hoar introduced the following resolution:

"That the president, if in his judgment it be not incompatible with the public interest, be requested to inform the senate whether the department of state had any official information the British government exacts dues on goods intended for prisoners of war in Bermuda in violation of article 16 of the convention adopted at The Hague, which is as follows:

"Gifts and relief in kind for prisoners of war shall be admitted free of all dues of entry and others, as well as of payments for carrying by the government railways."

President Donaldson of the exchange, as toastmaster, pleasantly introducing each speaker. Judge Babbitt was the first to respond, and began his remarks by saying that the occasion might be termed a unique one in the history of the mining stock business in this city, and marked a step onward in that it was the occasion of recognizing the services done to that business by the men of the evening. Mr. Stratton's speech was the most eloquent and was continually put new life into the exchange; his repeated re-investments were the greatest expert opinion ever given of the camp. He paid a sincere tribute to Mr. Stratton's public spirit and complimented the exchange that it recognized that spirit and gave this banquet to honor him.

The resolution was adopted and at 1:15 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

After an executive session of 20 minutes a bill was passed appropriating \$250,000 for enlarging the public building at Portland, Ore. The senate at 1:50 adjourned.

## PASSED PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL

Washington, Jan. 15.—The house passed the pension appropriation bill, which has been under discussion for days and then adjourned un-

til Friday. The bill was passed to allow the redemption of war revenue stamps any time within two years after the passage of the act and also a resolution on the same subject to authorize the secretary of the treasury to return upon demand within one year bank checks and drafts with war revenue stamps imprinted thereon after the cancellation of such stamps.

The house then resumed consideration of the pension appropriation bill, which was read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

An amendment offered by Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin, providing that the testimony of three witnesses as to persons living together as man and wife for five years should be assumed to be prima facie evidence of marriage provoked much debate and finally was ruled out on a point of order.

The bill was then passed.

In reply, took issue with

it to the facts and Mr. Jenkins himself that with the

## BANQUET IN HONOR OF W. S. STRATTON

An Event Long to Be Remembered  
in Local Mining and Business  
Circles--Over 160 Guests  
Present.

An event long to be remembered by the local mining and business fraternities was the complimentary banquet to Mr. Winfield Scott Stratton at the Antlers last evening tendered by the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange to express their appreciation of Mr. Stratton's splendid enterprise in giving them a new building, and largely attended by representative business and professional men to do honor to one who has stood for the highest development of Colorado Springs and for the state.

Mr. Stratton's joy is in this city, his home, which he loves as he loves little else. His heart is in the right place and he cherishes the wish that when he leaves these scenes there may be left some monument of his love of his home and of the gentleman who have so honored him tonight.

Judge Lunt then responded to the topic assigned him, and very pleasantly complimented the brokers, feeling that they were "still something nice to be said about you." He traced the early business history of Colorado Springs, the discovery of Cripple Creek and the basis of the exchange whose existence was demanded by the growth of the industry. "The exchange," he said, "was founded on honor, integrity and right dealing, and from its inception back of us, that trust has been the mainstay of the greatest mining camp in the United States you have a right to be proud of what you have achieved. You bring here tonight commanding the mining market of seventy millions of dollars, and if you maintain your honor, integrity and fair dealing, you will become more and more an honor to your city and to your state."

Mr. Louis R. Ehrich was the next speaker, and made his remarks very briefly, but the audience enjoyed the introduction of several humorous stories befitting the occasion.

Speeches were made during the evening by Judge K. R. Babbitt, Mr. Tyson S. Dines, Judge H. R. Lunt, Mr. Louis R. Ehrich, Mr. Adams, Mayor Robinson, and many others, all of whom spoke in the most eloquent terms of the work which Mr. Stratton has accomplished in the past and is accomplishing now, of his faith in Cripple Creek and his loyalty to Colorado Springs; and no oration was glowing enough to discourage the next speaker from attempting something in the same vein.

The banquet was one of the most successful ones ever given in the city, not only testifying to the enterprise and sterling character of one of its chief citizens, but arousing a rare feeling of fellowship and good feeling among those who attended. It broke up a short time after midnight, and all the guests departed with the sense of an evening enjoyable and profitable spent.

Following is the menu, which was served in faultless style:

Queens Olives Radishes Salted Nuts Assorted Celery

Consonme a L'Antlers Lobster a la Newburg Small Tenderloin a L'Indienne Green Peas in Butter Imperial Punch Roast Quails on Toast Salad Rachel

Biscuits Tortoni Assorted Cakes

Fruit Cognac and Liqueur Cigars and Cigarettes CHAMPAGNES: Cazanove Vintage of 1893 Heidsieck & Co. Monopole.

The speech making began about 9:30 o'clock, with the following four numbers on the program:

"Our Guest" . . . . . Mr. R. Babbitt "Response" . . . . . Mrs. S. Dines "Colorado Springs and Its Mining Exchange" . . . . . H. R. Lunt "The Exchange and Its Work" . . . . . Louis R. Ehrich

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# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## WESTERN TOPICS

### IN WASHINGTON

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—Appointments of 16 Colorado postmasters are now before the Senate committee on postoffice and post roads awaiting action. These are L. C. Dana, Colorado Springs; B. P. Quantain, Golden; H. H. Grafton, Manitou; William V. Roberts, Fort Collins; Daniel E. Cooper, Larimer; J. V. Long, Ouray; J. A. Gilmore, Central City; Joseph Wolf, Eaton; J. T. Olney, Crested Butte; Walter S. Clark, Aspen; Amelia Williams, Glenwood; John Alfred, Leadville; John C. Scott, Sterling; O. H. Ogle, Lake City; J. P. Johnson, Montrose. The nomination of Edward Price as postmaster at Grand Junction, was withdrawn by the president on January 7. Colorado senators state that to their knowledge delay in reporting upon Colorado nominations is due simply to failure of postoffice committee to hold a meeting. The committee, it is announced, will not hold a meeting until next Saturday.

The western members, who have been wrestling with the work of framing an irrigation bill since the opening of the present session of congress, held a meeting today at which it was intended to adopt a bill formulated at prior meetings and placed in the hands of a subcommittee for revision. The bill, how-

ever, was not adopted, an amendment proposed by Representative Martin of South Dakota, precipitating a discussion which resulted in the decision to hold another meeting Monday next at which time the opinions of Professor Mead, geological survey director, and Land Commission, Hiram, will be requested of the committee, he received. The amendment of Mr. Martin proposed devoting one-half of the receipts of land sales for expenditure within the respective states from which they are derived, the balance to go into a general fund to be expended in any state at the discretion of the secretary of the interior. Representative Shafroth was one of the opponents of this amendment, contending that it would serve to complicate the bill and hamper the government in its work. The amendment was rejected. Senator Patterson was present at the meeting but took no active part in the discussion. Later he said he approved the general spirit of the measure but was not prepared to express an opinion upon its details.

The wife of Hon. A. C. Campbell, assistant attorney in the department of the interior, died here this evening of pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell formerly resided in Colorado Springs. Mr. Campbell being, at that time, attorney for the Hagerman interests in New Mexico.

The specific properties which were purloined by the Atchison some time ago, but were never taken into the system, having been carried, up to the present on treasury funds, are to be paid over to their cost.

Santa Fe, Denver, and Phoenix, \$2,832,103; Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City, \$1,670,908; Pecon Valley & Northwestern, \$2,687,526; total \$8,591,542.

It is stated that the serial debentures will be secured by stocks of acquired property and also by equipment purchased and to be purchased.

General mortgage bonds amounting to \$17,000,000 and adjustment bonds of \$20,000,000 provided for under the terms of the re-organization of the Atchison remain unsold and will be used for the new issue. It is presented.

The general mortgage bonds mentioned are available to the extent of \$5,000,000 annually.

#### UNION PACIFIC PLANS EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

(By Associated Press, exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Omaha, Jan. 11.—The plan of railroad campaigning to be carried out by the Union Pacific road during 1902 was given out officially today and will result in the expenditure of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in improvement and extensions. It is a continuation of the general plan of putting the road in the best possible physical condition between Omaha and San Francisco, but the efforts this year will be directed almost wholly to that part of the road west of Salt Lake and Ogden and the Oregon Short Line. Twenty million will be used alone in improvement of these lines and the remainder in putting the extension of the Salt Lake-Los Angeles branch of the Oregon Short Line, which will be nearly or quite completed before January 1 next.

Particular attention, however, will be given to the extensions and improvement on the present short line which competes with the Hill system. The prime object, it is said, is to put the road in a position to control the immense trade with the Orient that is expected to be opened by the new conditions in the east and in Hawaii. This trade is already beginning to reach formidable proportions, and the Union Pacific, it is stated, is preparing to meet the competition of the northern lines. That part of the roadway between Omaha and Ogden has been put in prime condition by the expenditure of several million dollars in improvements annually for the past five years. The greater part of this money has been used in straightening crooks and cutting immense hills and tunnels, thus reducing grades to a degree that can be overcome by the large engines without assistance.

"The Union Pacific has long since decided that it must have a fast line to the coast gateway in order to retain its hold on the oriental trade," said the official who explained the proposed plan. "That traffic is becoming greater every year and it was some years ago that this scheme for a complete overhauling of the system was adopted." The plan has been steadfastly adhered to so that now there is the finest kind of railroad from Council Bluffs to Ogden. For that much of the way we now make fast time, but as soon as we get past Ogden we are compelled to slow up and maintain the reduced speed all the rest of the journey. Improvements on this line will be in the nature of reducing grades, taking out certain curves and lessening others and re-ballasting the entire line.

"These improvements will fix us for the oriental trade, which is something enormous, especially to and from the Philippines and Japan. They will also cover central California satisfactorily. The other arm of the work, meanwhile, will be looking toward the improvement of facilities of getting into the southern California business. The Southern Pacific improvements are far the most important, since they have bearing directly on the gateway business, but this extension of the Oregon Short Line to Los Angeles is also a big proposition.

"It will require between 500 and 600 miles more to reach Los Angeles, and it is hardly probable that this can be completed in 1902, although the effort will be made."

#### A COMMITTEE SCORES THE DENVER POLICE

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 10.—The committee recently appointed by the city council to investigate the needs of the Denver police department made its report at a meeting of the council tonight. The report is extremely scathing in its denunciation of the local police department. It charges the fire and police board with fraud, with the misappropriation of funds, with being incompetent, with permitting gambling and all other crimes, and with using the police department for the purpose of advancing political aspirants. The report is simply a denunciation in the strongest terms imaginable of the department from beginning to end. It would be difficult to conceive of any charge against the department that is not contained in the report.

The entire affair has grown out of the present management of the city. The mayor and council are Republicans while the fire and police board is appointed by the governor. The board is in the majority, while the council appropriates their salaries. The city has by far too few policemen is acknowledged by all. The fire and police board contend that the money appropriated is inadequate to supply a sufficient number of patrolmen, while the city council contends that the money appropriated is not judiciously expended by the board. Last year the appropriation for police protection was \$165,000. This year the fire and police board asked for \$224,000. In making his annual budget, the mayor recommended that \$165,000 be appropriated. After considerable discussion the council appointed a committee to investigate the needs of the police department. The members of the board refused to appear before this committee and testify.

Ok., and grading is progressing rapidly from Anthony north toward Harper, Kas.

#### SANTA FE ARRANGING FOR BIG BOND ISSUE.

By Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 10.—An issue by the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe railway of \$30,000,000 serial debentures, bearing interest at four per cent and running 12 years, will be announced possibly next week, according to a statement which will be published by the Herald tomorrow. The issue is for the purpose of reimbursing the company's capital account for certain extensions and purchases and for providing for largely increasing the lines equipment. It will be retired at the rate of \$2,500,000 monthly. Reports of a bond issue was current in Wall street on Friday afternoon and caused considerable selling. It was not until after the close of the market that the exact nature of the proposed transaction was learned.

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#### UNION FIGHT AGAINST THE TELLURIDE JOURNAL.

Special to the Gazette.

Telluride, Jan. 10.—The boycott of the Telluride Journal, organized by the local miners union on January 1, having failed in securing from that paper the withdrawal of but a portion of its advertising and subscription patronage, a new line of attack was manifested this morning by the posting of the following notice:

"To All Members of Organized Labor and Friends Thereof:

"Adams & Higgenhaus, grocers; Tonkin Hunt Hardware company; Stubbs & Jackson, Hardware & Coal; Hub saloon; Shorbian Block; Hanner & Bricksman proprietor; Telluride iron works repair shop; H. M. Sackett, dentist; Davis Block. The above named firms have continued their patronage to the Telluride Journal giving them their moral and financial assistance against the interests of organized labor here and elsewhere. These firms have stamped themselves as unworthy the support or patronage of the members of organized labor in their friends and all members of organized labor are requested to withdraw all support from said firms."

"To 1 Miners Union, by V. St. John, O. M. Carpenter, K. A. McLean, Committee:

It is as yet unknown whether the union will carry the boycott to the extent of refusing to handle material purchased from the boycotted firms or not. Should they do so it will probably lead to a shut down of the principal mines and discharge of employees. Meanwhile the Journal continues the publication of both its daily and weekly editions and claims to be enabled to do so indefinitely.

#### WASHINGTON ITEMS OF INTEREST TO COLORADO.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—In the house this afternoon Representative Bell moved to recommit the permanent census bureau bill to the committee with directions to return a completed bill providing for a permanent census bureau with the present employees. The bill was recom-

mitted. Mr. Bell today submitted a petition from Colorado Springs post G. A. R. asking that naval vessels be constructed in government yards.

Father Malone will leave here to-morrow for Denver. He will return in about 10 days. While here he was a guest at the White house.

Representative Bell today introduced bills granting increase of pension to Patrick Morris and Daniel Jones.

Mrs. Patterson, wife of Senator Patterson, gave a reception at the Shoreham yesterday. Mrs. Patterson was assisted in receiving by Mrs. D. Salivian, Mrs. J. L. McNeil and Mrs. C. C. Brice of Colorado. Senator and Mrs. Patterson will make the Shoreham their home for the winter.

Secretary Gage today designated the members of the United States assay commission to test the weight and fineness of coins reserved at the various United States mints during 1901. A. G. Sharp of Colorado Springs was named a member.

Mr. Moore, president of the Hamilton club, will be postmaster.

The program has been made brief in order to allow for impromptu speech.

Monday the admiral will visit the Winfield Scott Schley school and meet school children and members of the board of education. The visit which follows this will be held in the parlors of the Auditorium.

A magnificent souvenir of the banquet will be placed at each plate. It will be a bad relief showing the admiral's head and shoulders on a background of the United States flag. It will be inscribed, "Follow the Flag."

#### BELGIUM STEEL RAILS SENT TO AMERICA.

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Jan. 10.—A cablegram from London received today from President A. E. Stillwell of the Kansas City, Mexican & Orient railroad announced that Chief Engineer N. P. Paret had sailed for home after having arranged for the shipment of 500 miles of rails for the Orient line in Mexico which were bought and paid for by the Mexican subsidy. These rails were bought, delivered at Port Stillwell and Tampa at almost \$10 per ton less than the lowest delivered price obtainable from American mills.

They will come from Belgium manufacturers and the first shipment is now due at Tampico. The first shipment for Port Stillwell is now en-

route. About one-fifth of the 1,600 miles of line has been graded without the issuance as yet of bonds and the officials say, without incurring any indebtedness other than for current expenses. They say that with rails bought and paid for two-fifths of the total length of the line and the right of way secured for about four-fifths the distance they still have available several million dollars of construction company capital from stock sold by Mr. Stillwell in London.

The bridging is now in for the line between Anthony, Kas., and Fairview,

Washington, Jan. 10.—The house committee on territories today fixed the 23d instant for hearings on the Oklahoma statehood bill; the 31st for the Arizona statehood bill, and February 7 for the New Mexico statehood bill.

The bill to create the territory of Jefferson out of the Indian territory was referred to a sub-committee headed by Mr. Knox of Massachusetts, and including Mr. Flynn, the delegate from Oklahoma.

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# THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

## DENVER

Denver, Jan. 10.—Judge Johnson today announced that Judge Armour of Sterling would be the trial judge in the bribery cases. If Judge Armour can conveniently and legally come to Denver to try the cases, this will be done; if not, they will be transferred.

The board of directors for the publishing have decided upon a location for the new library building for the city. The new home will be on Larimer Avenue, between South Fourteenth and South Fifteenth streets. The grounds will have a frontage of about Colfax Avenue and extend back to the alley in the rear. Construction of the present library began in 1904. It is expected to have the new building completed by June.

The National Bank of Commerce of Denver and the Colorado State Bank of Commerce are both trying to gain possession of the output of the Grand Junction sugar factory. The output of the factory is valued at \$30,000. The Denver bank holds a bill of exchange against the sugar, and the other bank holds the sugar at Grand Junction on a writ of attachment.

W. J. Francis, ex-governor of Missouri and now president of the Colorado Purchase exposition, will be invited to the chamber of commerce to address its annual meeting, February 1. Other speakers of national importance will also be secured if possible.

The continued reports of misconduct among the faculty at the state industrial school for boys at Golden are the result of bringing about an investigation. The state board of charities and corrections is looking into the matter and an investigating committee may be appointed.

During the last year, numerous reports of the treatment of boys have been received and these have become so frequent that the investigation is thought to be the best way out of the dilemma. Two boys who sometime ran away from the school report that they were brutally punished when returned. According to their mother, their punishment consisted of being flogged each with a wide strap. They were shackled together for a number of days and were made to lie in bed shackled together. One of the boys says he was shackled for 87

days. Ashwill has been acquitted of embezzling \$2,000 from the city treasurer's office while treasurer there.

He was out four hours. Mrs. Evelyn Dunlap of 1514 Sixteenth Street, captured a revolver some time ago and last night she awoke screaming and bade the latter goodby as she was going to heaven to meet her husband. She then walked out of her porch and pulled the trigger. The police surgeon says the wound is not necessarily fatal.

The board of equalization gave the newspaper men a hearing to day. Three representatives of Denver appeared and discussed the value of corporate property. The railroad men were present and availed themselves of the opportunity to enlighten the publishers. A representative for a local paper estimated his newspaper at \$1,000,000. A search revealed the fact that it was assessed at \$50,000. This paper is one of the principal fighters in the battle of the principal fighters being placed on the railroad.

After this administration of the railroad men made life miserable for the newspaper men and finally that they were willing to settle on a similar valuation.

It is a general belief that the board of equalization will very likely reduce the value of the property. This will undoubtedly cause trouble for the 50 men who are said to have agreed among themselves if the corporate property is reduced, they in return will reduce the value of other property in their respective counties.

The case of Charles T. Gurney and C. B. Brown which was referred against Mr. Gurney in the district court of Teller county was referred to the supreme court to day.

Denver, Jan. 11.—The supreme court has denied the application for rehearing in the contempt cases concerning the revenue bill. The application was made by Attorney-General, who contended the state officials had committed contempt and their decision was void. The application referred to the part of the decision relating to the work of extending the assessment of intangible property.

A well-authenticated report is going the rounds of the state house that on the afternoon that Judge Riner decided against the state, the state board of equalization met (with the exception of Secretary of State Mills, who was out of the city) and an attempt was made to make an agreement to extend the figures of the state board of assessors. This could have but two meanings: either he was wanted in order to effect a compromise or he was wanted to sign the extra session call.

He declared that he would not enter into any agreement at all. After that the board became hopelessly divided on a mode of procedure and a telegram signed by every member of the board was said to have been sent to Secretary of State Mills to come home. This could have but two meanings: either he was wanted in order to effect a compromise or he was wanted to sign the extra session call.

The board at all times is wrestling with the question of basis and with their members are wondering how the corporations and people will consider their results.

It is said that Attorney General Post and Treasurer Chipley want the assessment made low on the ground that the corporations are already paying their share of the taxes. Auditor Croutier is in favor of extending the rolls as made out by the assessors while Mills wants to find a happy medium and assess at that figure. Governor Gurney has made another arrest in the same case. The man is George LaChance, a widow, and he is charged with having made another attempt to assault a woman wearing apparel from his window. He admitted the charge and the court found him guilty overcoat.

The board has already reached a basis of valuation for a number of the smaller companies such as telegraph, refrigerator, car, etc., and a corps of clerks have been set to work in A. B. Gray's office in the capitol building extending the figures and pro-rating them among the various counties. The clerks worked all Saturday night, today and tonight completing the extending the figures to a term of not less than 51 weeks at hard labor.

Slager was attempting to assault a girl. In pronouncing sentence this morning sentenced

prisoner and said he was sorry he could not make the sentence twice as great. The community is upholding the judge in carrying out his promise to see to it that all criminals convicted before him do not soon again infest the streets of Denver or any other city.

Judge Johnson this morning dismissed the contempt proceedings against the county commissioner. The judge had held the commissioners in contempt for refusing to furnish him with room in which he could hold a court session.

A report from Denver, Colo., says that a number of capitalists have been in that city looking over the field with a view of locating a smelter there. The men represent heavy mining interests in that part of the state. As the Delta correspondent figures it, that city is the exact spot where a smelter for the San Juan country should be located. He says it is down hill haul from every mining camp in that part of the state to Delta. This would materially save fuel in transportation.

Dr. J. T. Eskridge who is probably the foremost authority in the west on insanity and nervous trouble is lying severely ill at St. Luke's hospital. He is suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Dr. Eskridge was a prominent physician in Colorado Springs in the early '80s.

Webster Davis, reputed to be the leading American exponent of the Boer cause is in Denver and will lecture in the Broadway theater tomorrow on the Transvaal war.

Alexander Laughlin who died at his home 500 Larimer street, Thursday, will be buried from St. Leo's church Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Laughlin was a building contractor and erected the first brick house ever built in Denver.

Serious charges were filed against Judge Johnson this morning by 28 of the persons recently indicted by the special grand jury which is in session under him. The charges are made in pleas of abatement and in the pleas it is alleged that the judge used unfair means in getting a grand jury and that he secretly instructed the jury while it was in session. The papers also charge that Charles Goe, one of the grand jurors, has been a gambler and has been given a free pass to the gambling conducted. The papers filed by the indicted parties are very voluminous and cover 91 pages of closely typewritten matter. They contend that the grand jury was impaneled in violation of the law and that disqualification men were accepted while qualified persons were rejected. The papers charge that the jury was selected with a view of obtaining men subservient to Judge Johnson's will.

J. E. Rathbone has been appointed assistant master mechanic of the first division of the D. & R. G. road. His headquarters will be at Pueblo. He succeeds John Kelker, who recently resigned.

The Non-Hydraulic Supply company of Wyoming filed its incorporation papers in the secretary of state's office today. Their headquarters will be at Colorado Springs. The following officers have been elected for the Denver Trades and Labor assembly for the year 1902: President, W. H. Montgomery, Typographical union; vice president, C. W. Elstein, Grange; treasurer, recording secretary, John L. Compton, Stage Employes union; financial secretary, F. O. H. H. Blodgett, Miners union; trustee, W. Rhodes, Typographical union; librarian, Sadie McManus, Garment Workers union; organizer, S. G. Fosdick, Waiters union.

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Conservative estimate, not officially known, however, there have been an average of 50 people who have visited the room daily during the past six months, while the telephone calls average fully 50 a day. This gives some fair idea of the volume of the work that the association is doing for the benefit, not entirely for its members, but for every business man, every professional man, every real estate owner and for every wage earner in Pueblo. Whether it is appreciated in best evidenced by the membership who so ably put their money end in many cases much time, that Pueblo may grow larger and its people wealthier and happy. The association is encouraged, however, in believing that when our citizens understand more thoroughly what is being accomplished even with its limited means from now on the membership will rapidly increase. Judging from remarks made by outside visitors, the Pueblo Business Men's association is much better equipped in the matter of means than any city in the country of which we are a part. The reasons are open for the benefit of the members and their friends every day and evening and it is a very convenient place for an interchange of ideas and to get better acquainted, which should result to the mutual advantage of all. It is only a question of a short time when additional rooms must be had to accommodate the growing business of the association and its membership.

The newly elected board will meet on next Thursday night to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The proposed Las Animas forest reserve has been abandoned. A letter has been received by the local land office from the commissioner of the general land office stating that "the temporary removal of lands made by this office January 28, 1901, for the proposed Las Animas forest reserve in Colorado, is hereby revoked under the authority of the secretary of the interior dated December 23, 1901."

The proposed reserve is about 21 by 18 miles and is located in southern Huerfano and Costilla counties.

Within it are some very valuable lands besides timber, and it is thought that the new order will bring a rush to that section. No reason is known here for the abandonment or whether some other area has been selected to take its place.

Pueblo, Jan. 12.—Barrett C. Franklin of Bessemer sold today 22 feet of land for \$200. They purchased it a few days ago for \$40.

P. C. Burris, 1st today, a contractor for a three-story building to be erected on 10th opposite the city hall. The structure will be used entirely by the United States Match company. In the meantime the company will commence operations in temporary quarters. The stockholders held a meeting today and the following officers were elected: S. J. McMahon, president; S. J. Burris, vice president; S. B. Burris, secretary and treasurer, and J. Thorsen, manager.

An unique residence has been made in this city of crushed stone, slag from the smelter mixed with cement. The most of the work was built in moulds. The construction is as hard as flint and is susceptible of paint of any color. It is thought that it will prove to be a cheap and at the same time durable and ornamental material.

It can now be authoritatively stated that the general offices of the C. E. & L. company will be moved to Pueblo at an early date. This information was stated last night in the presence of a chief representative by a C. E. & L. man very close to Chairman J. C. Osgood of the board of directors of the C. E. & L. company, and it is said that a order has already been given by Mr. Osgood. It is thought that he made arrangements for the change to be made up to Mr. Osgood's request, and the city. A new building will be erected close to the present building for the occupancy of the general offices. The rumor of years ago is about to become a truth.

Because he does not regard George N. Steinmetz as a responsible party, under the law as he constructs it, although Mr. Steinmetz bid for the storm and sanitary sewerage contract is \$5,000 lower than that of the Colorado company. Acting Mayor Rizer last night recommended to the city council that the latter company be given the contract. As a result of the report a deadlock ensued on the question of approval of the recommendation immediately waiting to give the matter consideration.

Rumors in effect yesterday and today in the city incited by stories in the Denver papers that the Missouri Pacific road would soon inaugurate a rate war, are pronounced to be without foundation in fact by local officials of the road. The papers stated that notice had been given by the Missouri Pacific that the road would withdraw from all agreements with relation to traffic through Colorado connection points. Up to a late hour last night no notification of such action had been received, and it is said that in order to be given, the change would be made up to Mr. Osgood's request, and the city. A new building will be erected close to the present building for the occupancy of the general offices.

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On an accident in the Denver & Rio Grande yards near the union depot last night, Louis Brewer, a switchman, was severely injured, having his collar bone broken and one ear torn off. Three other Denver & Rio Grande employees, Carlis, Cook and Johnson, were slightly injured, but not severely enough to necessitate removal to the hospital except Brewer, who was taken to St. Mary's.

The final certificate of entry for the Camp Bird lode in the Cripple Creek district, Teller county, issued to George Bernard of Colorado, was filed in the federal land office yesterday.

George L. Knight, trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of John Snyder, bankrupt, is plaintiff in a suit filed yesterday in the district court against the Nuckolls Packing company. The complaint relates the fact that Mr. Snyder was declared bankrupt and Mr. Knight was appointed trustee, and the suit that, May 19th, Mr. Snyder was indebted for a large sum to the defendant company, turned over his book accounts, aggregating some \$5,000, his meat market interests, worth \$4,000, and his stock in trade, worth \$2,000, to the company, with the intent to prefer it over creditors of the same class. Mr. Snyder failed while conducting the Central market at 22 South Union avenue. Mr. Knight claims that if the defendant is permitted to retain the property it will be enabled to obtain greater percentage of its debts against Snyder than other creditors of the same class.

Between \$75,000 and \$100,000 will be expended by the D. & R. G. railroad in improving its terminals in this city at once. This was definitely decided upon by officials of the road who spent yesterday in this city looking over the trackage. The work, which will consist in the enlarging of the yard facilities, will commence within one week in the yards east of the union depot.

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On an accident in the Denver & Rio Grande yards near the union depot last night, Louis Brewer, a switchman, was severely injured, having his collar bone broken and one ear torn off. Three other Denver & Rio Grande employees, Carlis, Cook and Johnson, were slightly injured, but not severely enough to necessitate removal to the hospital except Brewer, who was taken to St. Mary's.

The final certificate of entry for the Camp Bird lode in the Cripple Creek district, Teller county, issued to George Bernard of Colorado, was filed in the federal land office yesterday.

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# Mr. Dooley On Discipline From the White House

By F. P. DUNNE

(Copyright, 1902, by Robert Howard Russell.)

"Where did ye spind th' New Year's?" asked Mr. Dooley.  
"I didn't go to th' White House raycipation," said Mr. Hennessy, pleasantly.  
"I see ye didn't," said Mr. Dooley. "Ye'er ar-rm is in a sling. Man an' boy, Hinnyss, I've taken manny a thump on me life, but I'd as lave thim in declarin' th' sentiments iv me heart in an Orange meetin' as dhroppin' a socal call at what Hogan calls th' ixclusive man-meetin'. That is, if I was a governmint employee, which I never havin' been born wrong.

Th' time was when a man lost his job an' his heart to th' prisdint, at th' same time. A reproof was administered to him with chloryform. He woke up an' rubbed his eyes an' says, "Where am I?" an' th' pollisays says: "You're in an ash bar'l." He come fr'm th' White House with tears in his eyes an' was tol' he was out iv wurruk.

Hinnyss, th' prsident occupant iv th' White House is a heartier person. A reproof fr'm him is th' same thing as a compound fracture. A wurrud iv caution will lay a man up fr'a week an' a severe ripramand will sind him into a life with a wooden leg.

There was me frind, Gin'r'l Miles. No more gallant

sovereign drew his sword to cut out a pattern fr'a coat than Gin'r'l Miles. He's hunted th' Apache, th' Sioux, th' Comanche, th' Comanche, an' other savages, th' plain; he's faced death an' promotion in ivy forman' no harm come to him till he wint up th' White

House stairs or maybe 'twas till he come down. Annyhow,

Gin'r'l Miles was pursoin' th' th'ree course in a nacral

warron an' enlighentin' th' wurrud on th' things he happened to think iv. "Tis what is ixpected iv him. Wan

half th' paapers iv th' country is edited by Schley an'

th' other half is Sampson an' Gin'r'l Miles is a contribu-

tor to all iv them. If ye don't read him ye don't know

what's goin' on in th' wurrud. Ivy Sundal pick up me

paaper an' hurry through th' articles on what's a suitable

Christmas gift fr'r the hired girl who'll pizen th' soup if

she gets three yards iv calico, by Winnifield Scott Schley

an' what ought to be done fr'r the Chince by Cap. Mahan

an' get down to what Gin'r'l Miles thinks. "Tis always

good an' full iv meaty advice. "Is Mars inhabited?" "Th'

future iv th' Columbia river salmon?" "Is white lead good

fr'r the complexion?" "What wud I do if I had a millyon dol-

ars an' it was so?" "England's supremacy in Cochinchina?" "Pink gaiters as a necessity iv warfare?" "Is th' Im-

perial shoulders goin' out?" "Waist measurements iv war-

riors I have met, an' so on. Gin'r'l Miles is th' on'y

in-an'-out, up-an'-down, catch-as-catch-can, white, red, or

black, with or without, journylist we have left. On anny

subject fr'm stove polish to sun worship, I'd take th'

wurrud iv me frind Gin'r'l Miles before th' man that

made th' goods.

"Twas that got him into troublle. Wan day after

injinctin' th' army, Gin'r'l Miles give a chat to wan iv his

fav-rite journals on what he thought about th' navy, him

bein' a great authority on navy affairs before steam come

in. I don't know what th' divile he said, an' I don't care

fr'r me mind was made up long ago an' ivybody that don't

agree with me is either a Schley man or a Sampson man an'

little better thin a thrator or a cow'rd at that. But

annyhow he give his opiniyon an' after givin' it, he got

his bonnet out, had a gold beater in to fix up th' epylets,

got th' illethrie lights goin' in th' buttons, found th' right

pair iv blue an' pink pants, pulled on th' shoes with th'

silver bells, harnessed to his manly hips th' soord with th'

tergit me-nots an' th' handle an' pranced over to th' White

House. As he wint up th' hall, he noticed an atmosphere

iv what Hogan calls cold hatoor fr'r wan iv th' durekeepers

said th' prsident wasn't home an' another lightly kicked

him as he passed, but like a sojer he wint on to th' east

room where Mr. Rosenfelt, th' paaper's teller, shid in

front iv th' fireplace, nervously pluckin' Scretty Gage be

th' beard. "I've come," says Gin'r'l Miles, "to pay me ray-

spits to th' head is the naytion." "Thank ye," says th'

prsident, "I'll do th' same fr'r head is th' army," he says,

bouncin' a coal scuttle on th' vethran's helmet. "Gin'r'l,

I don't like yo'er recent conduct," he says, sindin' th' right

to th' pint iv th' jaw. "Ye've been in th' army forty year," he says, pushin' his head into th' grate, an' ye shud know

that an officer who criticizes his fellow officers, save in th' reglar way, that is to say in a round robin, is guilty

iv I dunnav what," he says, feedin' him with his soord.

"I am forced to administer yo a severe reproof," he says.

"Is that what this is?" says Gin'r'l Miles. "It is," says th'

prsident. "I thought it was capital punishment," says

Gin'r'l Miles, as he wint out through th' window pursued

by a chandelier. His nex' article will be entitled "Hospital Sketches," an' I undershtand he's dictatin' a few

remarks to his nurse on providin' attractive suits iv steel

plate fr'r gin'r'l's in th' army.

"Well, sir, th'll be gr-eat times down there fr'a few

years. A movement is on foot fr'r to establish an emer-

gency hospital fr'r office holders an' politicians across th'

street fr'm th' White House where they can be threatened

fr'r infractions iv th' civil service law followed by personal

injuries. I'll be watchin' th' paapers ivy mornin'." Ray-

cipation at th' White House. Among th' casualties was so-

an'so. Th' prsident was in a happy mood. He administered a stiggin' rebuke to th' chief justice iv th' supreme court, a left hook to eye. Sintor Hanna was prising walkin' with a stictick. Th' prsident approached him gaily an' asked him about his leg. "Tis gettin' better," says th' prsident. "That's good," says th' prsident. "Come again when it is intirely well an' we'll talk over that appintment," he says. Th' afternoon was enlivened by th' appearance iv a southern congressman askin' fr'r a roothon-class postoffic. Th' prsident hardly missed him be more thin a foot at th' gate, but th' congressman bein' formerly wan iv Mosby's guerillas escaped to th' gr-eat chargin' iv Mr. Rosenfelt who remarked on his return that life at th' White House was very comin'. "I will never be able to enforce th' civil service law till I take more exercise," he said heartily. Th' amboience was at th' dure promptly at five, but no important business havin' been transacted nearly all th' cabinet was able to walk to their homes.

"Yes, sir, twill be grand an' I'm goin' to injye it. Fr'r the first time since I've been at it, Arnehey road methods has been intrahojed in naytional politicks. I knew th' time wad come, Hinnyss. Tis th' on'y way. Ye may talk about it as much as ye want, but governmint, me boy, is a case iv me makin' ye do what I want an' if I can't do it with a song, I'll do it with a shovel. Th' ir' hand in th' velvet glove, th' horseshoe in th' boxin' mit, th' quick right, an' th' heavy boot, that was th' way we run politicks when I was captain iv me precinct."

"But ye never was prsident," said Mr. Hennessy.

"I always had too soft a spot fr'r age," said Mr. Dooley; "an' tis th' aged that does up us young fellows. An' anny-

how, I done better."

## WASHINGTON'S SECOND TERM.

Louisiana From March, 1793 to 1797

probated at the instigation of the ex-

ecutors. Owing to the vast sum in-

olved and the large interests at stake,

it was said that the case would one day

be taken to the highest court in the country for final determination. The two main

questions that were presented to Judge

Leventritt were, first, as to whether Mr.

Pitt died a resident of this jurisdiction

or of Connecticut, and, second, whether

a fraud had been committed on the

plaint in obtaining the probate of the will

in the court at New Haven. This latter

question Judge Leventritt does not pass

up at all because he deems it unnecessary,

on account of his views on the first

question, but to that question he reaches the conclusion that Mr. Plant never gave up his domicile in this

country.

In 1793, the neutrality proclama-

tion proved the wisdom of a nation

like an individual, attending strictly to

its own business. The next year wit-

nessed the ever-glorious victory of Jay

Short, Carmichael and other American

agents, in little more than a century

of attempting to subdue the continent.

And since, to say the three leading magnates of Europe, that after the death of

Franklin, in 1790, abused our patience

and wronged us more at home than

abroad, we have been compelled to

play the second violin to Russia, Germany and the great republic which

they have taken their stately places as the

world's most potent powers of the 20th

century.

Adding to these complications, nearly

60,000 savages in the northwest and

southwest were lurking on the exposed

frontiers of the new-born union. Hun-

dreds of brave men had gone down under

their murderous rifles and tomahawks

in Blue Licks, at the defeat of

Harmar, and on the retreat of St. Clair

from the prairie, the continent

knew not what their sole support but

forth each day to win bread from the

soil that would ever see him again alive.

The mighty war when started

in the cradle. The burning of Washington

aided by Pinckney and 120 Chiekwawas

warriors, gained over the northwestern

tribes, that they were all eager to sue

for peace. This soldier-negotiator's

treachery came on its right inter-

vention, this was the political al-

ley. Forze, that Washington passed

through, compared with the sufferings

of which the Valley Forge of the revolution

was the seat of luxury! But with

the aid of Hamilton, Jay and Ames, he

gave the interpretations declared true

by Marshall, Story and Webster and

from which have flowed unnumbered

blessings to the more perfect and more

stable union and to every state in the

Louisiana region.

But the Lord of justice, slow to wrath,

at last allowed his hand to fall heavily

upon the demons of the forest. In 1794,

General James Robertson directed Col-

onel Whinny and Major O're to attack

the Chiekwawas savages, near their

old hunting grounds on the Wabash river.

# The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1902.  
Published Every Thursday  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## THE GROWTH OF COLORADO CITY.

ONE OF the best proofs of the growth of any community is given by the increasing demand upon the public school system. Indeed the school census may often serve as a basis for determining the actual population of a city and very reliable estimates may be had in this way.

Comparatively few of the people of Colorado Springs realize how rapidly and to what an extent our nearest neighbor is growing in municipal importance. Colorado City is now, under the state law, a city of the second class, the same as Colorado Springs was up to less than a year ago. If it did not lie in the shade of its larger neighbor, it would be recognized as one of the best, most progressive and most promising among the smaller cities of the state. On Wednesday afternoon the taxpayers of Colorado City unanimously voted to issue school bonds to the amount of \$45,000. This sum of money will be used for the erection of two new school houses, one of which will be built on the south side of Fountain creek near the chlorination works, while the other one will be erected in the southeastern part of the city.

The voting of these bonds and the decision to proceed immediately with the construction of these new school houses is a sufficient demonstration of the progress and growth of Colorado City. At the same time we are informed that a syndicate composed of local and eastern capitalists has purchased a valuable tract of land south of the Midland shops and near the Telluride Reduction company's new mill, and will immediately make extensive improvements on the property.

There is every indication that Colorado City is bound to make a very rapid growth in the near future and the best of it is that this growth rests upon a sure foundation of natural resources and advantages which are sufficient to insure a permanent prosperity for many years to come.

## THE MINNESOTA PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

IN CURRENT political discussion we are hearing a good deal about the Minnesota primary election law, and the advisability of its adoption in this state as a means of correcting some of the political abuses that have arisen here.

In the October number of the Review of Reviews there will be found an excellent article written by A. L. Mearke, and entitled "The Minnesota Primary Election Law—Experience Under It Up to Date." As this number of the magazine may not be accessible to Gazette readers, a statement of the principal features of the law will no doubt be acceptable to them. The author of the Minnesota primary election law passed by the state legislature in 1899 claims originality for it in the following particulars:

1. Concurrent primaries for all parties on one day, under compulsion.

2. Primary election held on registration day for general election.

3. Registration machinery used for the election, thus saving expense.

4. Alteration of positions of names of candidates on ballot, so that every other ticket has names in different locations.

Add to these features the Australian ballot, almost the same as voted at the general election, and you have the Minnesota primary election plan in a nutshell."

The object of the law is to take the selection of the candidates out of the hands of the professional political manipulators or bosses, and to place it where it rightfully belongs with the people. That it has accomplished this purpose in Minnesota does not admit of any doubt, and there is every reason to believe that it would do the same thing if tried in Colorado or elsewhere. Under the present law and custom in this state, whether the candidates are nominated at a primary election, or by ward caucuses, it usually happens that the nominations are made and controlled by a small number of political workers. Sometimes these nominations are strictly in accordance with the wishes of the better element of the party and coincide very closely with what the result would be under the Minnesota plan. But too often it happens that improper influences are brought to bear, and the resulting nominations are such that they receive the party support and the party vote only as a choice of the lesser evil as compared with the ticket of the other party which has been selected in the same way.

Public sentiment in Colorado has nearly reached the point where it demands a fair trial of the Minnesota system, and it is the general belief of those who are most desirous of advancing the political standard and of promoting the general welfare of the people of the state that this plan if tried would prove a sufficient remedy for many of our political evils, and when once tried would be so satisfactory that there would be no thought of a return to the present system.

## PILGRIMAGE BY TROLLEY.

THE PLANS of an American syndicate are carried out, pious Mohammedans will shortly be able to visit the tomb of the prophet by trolley car, and the pilgrimage which is necessary to every devotee of that faith can be made as rapidly and conveniently as the trip from Colorado Springs to Manitou. The present proposition is that a syndicate of Cleveland and Chicago capitalists shall build an electric line from Cairo in Egypt to Mount Sinai and thence along the coast of the Red Sea through Syria and Arabia to Mecca. A branch is to connect Damascus with the system at Mount Sinai.

There is a striking incongruity in the connection of these ancient names with so very modern a thing as a trolley line. The proposed route follows that pursued by the Israelites in their journey from Egypt into Palestine, and it seems almost sacrilegious to think of journeying in this way where Moses and Joshua and the children of Israel passed in such tribulation so many centuries ago. But we are told that the "proposition" is a good one, and that a single one of the annual Mohammedan pilgrimages to Mecca will pay a handsome profit on the cost of construction. A trolley line is already running between Jerusalem and Galilee, and it seems probable that before long all places however remote or however sacred will be open to the curious or the devout by means of the steam railway and the trolley car.

A million dollars, it is said, has been offered to King Edward for an experiment in the cure of consumption. Such experiments are costly and the benefit from them is doubtful. But the cure of tuberculosis through the dry air, altitude and sunshine of Colorado is no experiment and is attested by thousands of men and women who have been saved thereby from death.

The Boston Globe says there is not a voice on the Democratic side of either branch of congress that can command the attention of the country. And that looks good for Democracy. If that party will only keep still long enough the people may forget its past follies and blunders.

## THE OVER-WORKED PRESIDENT.

IN THE OPINION of ex-Senator William E. Chandler the president of the United States has too much to do.

Mr. Chandler asserts that a president has now only three objects in life—first, to see 20,000 people a year; second, to accomplish 2,000 little things, and, third, to try to do 200 great things. In the seeing of so many thousand people about trivial matters and in giving his attention to the thousand of little things the president, Mr. Chandler insists, is worn out and becomes physically unable to grapple with the great problems to which he ought to give his undivided attention. Mr. Chandler comes from personal knowledge the cases of presidents who have almost succumbed under the strain, instancing particularly President Arthur, in whose cabinet he was the secretary of the navy, and President McKinley, to whose impaired health Mr. Chandler attributes inability to recover from the shock of the assassin's bullet. Mr. Chandler expresses his regret that President Roosevelt, "even with his quickness, his acuteness, and his present untiring industry and unbounded energy, has given countenance to the idea that he will do all the appointing himself and hear all that anyone has to say concerning any appointment." Mr. Chandler thinks that the great weight of the pressure for office ought to fall upon the cabinet ministers, and that the president ought to have more time for important things.

Mr. Chandler's views do not have the merit of novelty; this matter has been pretty thoroughly discussed before, but there are some reasons why the present is a particularly opportune time for reviving the agitation.

"What is wanted in the person of Mr. Roosevelt," says Mr. Chandler, "and in every other person whom the twentieth century may see in the White house, is a president who will be allowed to serve the whole people with all his heart and strength, with all his mind and body, in the discharge of his official duties, uninhabited by the pressure upon him of so many thousands of his countrymen as have in recent years encroached upon the time and patience of our presidents and kept them from their public work, or compelled them to do it by impairing their physical health and overstraining their mental powers. The time has come when access to the president, except at public receptions, should be limited to the cabinet ministers, senators, representatives and ambassadors, and to such other persons only as are given interviews for public purposes after written applications have been received and carefully considered. The public receptions of the president should be few and there should be no intrusions upon his social life, which he should be allowed to regulate according to his own will and pleasure, and no person should take offense because not invited to his presence or find fault with his selection of his company, whatever may be its race or color.

This needed change of custom will at first, no doubt, be unpopular. It will be condemned as unrepresentative exclusiveness. It will require to begin the new rule, a president who has been a man of the people, who is known to be at heart thoroughly democratic in all his ideas and ways, and who is also strong in his convictions and fearless in his actions. Is not Mr. Roosevelt such a president? Will he inaugurate the reform?

The argument is not all on Mr. Chandler's side. It is fair to ask, for instance, what better work can occupy the president's attention than to see that the official machinery is running smoothly throughout the union, to know that the federal appointees in the various states are men of good character and ability, and to listen to complaints that may come from the people. Even in the old days of absolutism, the king's duty included the hearing of complaints and the redressing of wrongs, and the good king was the one who did this part of his work most thoroughly. Why should a Republican president be less in touch with the common people?

Possibly if the president were not so occupied with these matters he would undertake other things. But what could he do? Should he interfere with the work of the cabinet ministers? Should he venture upon the ground that congress holds with such a jealous regard for its prerogatives?

As for the cabinet officers it is very much to be doubted whether it would be an improvement to entrust to them the distribution of the immense patronage of the government.

## A MEXICAN VIEW OF DIVORCE.

EN ACOSTA, the Mexican consul at Kansas City says there are very few divorces in his country, and explains the reason:

They are almost unknown in our country. We allow divorces for but one reason, infidelity, and in that instance the proof must be beyond all power of refutation. The consequence is that we seldom hear of a divorce. Of course we allow legal separations, but nobody asks for them. If such were the law here few would apply for these while-you-wait decrees. A recapitulation of the number of divorcees who have remarried within six months after the rendition of a decree would illustrate what I contend: Once remove the prospective second affair and there is no termination to the first affair. In other words, in my country we say to a man and to a woman, make up your minds to get along together, because you will have to. The result is a growing population with continuous families, all fairly well associated with each other and divorce decrees cause national amazement.

There is matter in these remarks that is worth thinking about.

## A NICARAGUAN VICTORY.

THE PASSAGE of the Hepburn bill in the house by an almost unanimous vote does not insure its adoption by the senate without amendment. Indeed it has been expected that the strength of the opposition would appear in the senate, and the house was regarded as almost certain to pass the bill.

The tremendous majority in favor of the Nicaragua route was a surprise both to the friends and the opponents of the measure and there is no doubt that the result of the vote has added considerably to the chances of its final success.

It looks very much as though the day of Panama had passed, and as though the schemes of those interested in blocking the construction of the canal were to prove unavailing.

The reported discovery of platinum in commercial quantities in the copper ores of Laramie county in Wyoming may stimulate prospectors in Colorado to look for similar ore. Colorado has thus far responded to practically every demand made upon its treasure vaults of mineral wealth, and platinum may not be an exception.

## RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

FOR many years the American people were content to measure their progress in railways by the number of miles added during the year. The vast extent of our continent, the distances that separated the various states, the richness and the diversity of their products and material resources and the enterprising nature of our people combined to give the American nation the lead as railway builders. But at first all other matters were subordinated to getting railway communication, while all the varied elements that contribute towards comfort, safety and speed came as a secondary consideration.

In 1854 the railway mileage in Great Britain was 8,053, while that of the United States was 16,720. Forty-five years later the railway mileage of Great Britain had increased 170 per cent, to a total of 21,700 miles. In the same period the mileage of the United States had increased 1,044 per cent, or to a total of 174,678 miles. From June 30, 1892, to June 30, 1893, there were built in the United States nearly 4,900 miles of railroad, while in no year after that up to 1901 has there been built more than 2,900 miles. There has, however, been a most marked increase in railway comfort, speed and safety, and also in the ability of the railroads to carry freight and passengers at a minimum cost. Recent statistics show that the average charge per ton per mile on all American railroads for all classes of freight is now less than three quarters of a cent, and for the eastern trunk lines alone it is about one half cent per ton per mile. In Great Britain the average charge per ton per mile is 2 4-10 cents, in France, 2 2-10, in Germany 1 6-10 and in Russia 2 4-10 cents per ton per mile. These figures are only made possible by most improved construction, equipment and organization. They involve the elimination of curves and heavy grades, the strengthening of bridges and rails, the use of locomotives and cars of the most improved construction and of mammoth proportions, the hauling of long trains at a minimum cost, and, in general, the perfecting of organization so that all charges of all kinds are reduced to a minimum.

In many parts of the United States the mileage of the railroads has nearly reached a maximum. There is a certain limit beyond which it is not profitable to go, and in a great many of the states railway construction in the future will be limited to the electric lines. The growth of the American railway system in the future will be shown more by the improvements upon lines already built than by the construction of new ones. For instance, we are informed that the Baltimore & Ohio system will spend during 1902 \$50,000,000 in addition to \$50,000,000 that has been spent within the past year. The Pennsylvania railroad contemplates an expenditure for betterments and new terminals of nearly \$100,000,000. Other roads, eastern and western, are also laying their plans for large improvements of their roadbeds and equipments. The Union Pacific engaged largely in this work last year, as also did the Santa Fe. The Rio Grande railroad has been for several years past almost constantly at work straightening its line, strengthening its bridges and putting down new and heavier rails in place of the old ones.

It is not as easy for the statisticians to take account of these improvements as to reckon the new miles of railway added to the grand total for each year, but at the present time a far greater amount of money is being spent in making the railroads better than in making them longer.

In no country of the world are passengers carried so cheaply, so rapidly, so comfortably and so safely as they are in the United States, and the millions of dollars that are now being spent in railway improvements will show still more marked results along these lines in the future.

## DISCIPLES OF DARIUS GREEN.

ADDITIONAL details of preliminary plans looking to an exhibition of airships at the Louisiana Purchase exposition add to the interest created by the announcement in last Tuesday's Gazette that the fair association proposed to offer a prize of \$200,000 in an airship competition.

The plans contemplate an aerial tournament that will be one of the great features of the fair. Messrs. Charles W. Knapp and Nathan Frank, members of the executive committee of the exposition, have been appointed as a sub-committee on this important project. They have called into consultation Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, who is well known for his investigations and practical experiments in the line of aerial navigation, and Octave Chanute of the Western Society of Engineers, of Chicago, another distinguished scientist who has given special attention to aeronautics.

A cablegram from London says that Sir Hiram Maxim, the American inventor, expresses much interest in the proposed contest, and is willing to spend \$100,000 as a participant in the effort to win the prize. President David R. Francis of the Exposition company says that Mr. Maxim will be invited to participate as soon as the committee of aerial experts has crystallized the plan for the contest.

In connection with the tournament there will also be held an aeronautic congress in which the subject will be exhaustively discussed by those who have undertaken practical experiments in aerial navigation.

The director of exhibits, Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, in making up his classification for the exhibit departments of the world's fair, some time ago, included in the department of transportation in Group No. 77 provisions for aerial navigation. The group is arranged in four classes. Class 481 relates to balloon construction: fabrics, varnish, cars, valves, netting, cordage, appliances for stopping balloons, such as anchors and grapnels; the generation of hydrogen and other light gases; captive balloons. Class 482 relates to aerial voyages; the use of balloons for the study of the atmosphere, air currents, clouds, temperature at great heights, optical phenomena, etc.; drawings, maps of journeys, diagrams, photographs. Class 483 relates to military ballooning; military captive balloons and their accessories; winding drums, transport wagons; apparatus for inflation. Class 484 relates to aerial navigation; dirigible balloons and guiding apparatus; flying machines; screw propellers; aeroplanes and parachutes.

This last class is the one which is at present arousing the greatest public interest, and Secretary Walter B. Stevens of the exposition association reports that there is now a prospect of at least 100 entries representing not less than 10 countries.

Professor Lombard of the University of Michigan is the latest applicant for top-of-column space in the sensational newspapers. He claims to have discovered, by experiments on frogs, that the dwelling place of the soul is in the spinal column. His observations indicate that there exists a reasonable and voluntary control of muscular action after the brain has been entirely killed. Just what this has to do with the soul we are not informed, but far be it from us to deny any of the wonders of invention and interest.

The reported discovery of platinum in commercial quantities in the copper ores of Laramie county in Wyoming may stimulate prospectors in Colorado to look for similar ore. Colorado has thus far responded to practically every demand made upon its treasure vaults of mineral wealth, and platinum may not be an exception.

A corner on eggs is reported from Chicago. This is the latest effort to square the circle.

## NEWSPAPER INFLUENCE.

HERE are two widely different opinions in regard to the influence of the modern newspaper. If we are to believe those arrayed upon one side, the newspapers themselves have already gone to ruin whatever influence they once possessed. According to this theory there is a distinct shade of yellow in the tone of the newspaper of today. Its object is to make money for the proprietors at any cost to the community, or to promote the selfish aims and ambitions of some individual, corporation or political party without regard to the effect that this may have upon the morals of the public, the welfare of the community, or the national interests. People who hold this opinion naturally believe that whatever appears in the newspaper is either intended to make business for the counting room or else has been paid for in one way or another. They seem to think that the newspaper prefers to tell untruths rather than to state the facts exactly as they are, and that whatever criticism it published of persons or policies is dictated by malice or other unworthy motive.

The contrary opinion is well expressed in an address which was delivered on December 24, by Professor Charles R. Barrett, superintendent of the Chicago Atheneum, before its faculty and students at the Auditorium in that city. Professor Barrett took a most optimistic view of the press as an educator, and declared that its study is indispensable to teachers and pupils.

I venture to say that during the year just closed there has not been an editorial in any of our great dailies that has been contrary to public policy. These editorials are always on the side of honest administration of city, state and national government. Men of good and bad influence in high and low places are brought to public view. The press is a searchlight on all public events. It tells the whole world the character of public men and how they are performing their duties.

The press encourages man in everything but folly and evil. It conducts a great school. Its doors are open day and night for the betterment of the poor and ignorant, the rich and the wise. It encourages enterprise. It is rarely pessimistic. It often gives warnings of threatening conditions, which is only to safeguard the people. It brings its reports always within the range of fallible human skill. The better a person knows the world under the conditions of his time the more intelligent and the more capable he is. He cannot get the everyday intelligence from books, because they contain records of events that are past, so he is obliged to turn to the newspapers for the knowledge he must have of existing conditions that affect his interests in whatever line he may be engaged.

Civilization is enlightenment and enterprise. Our social and industrial bodies are guided by newspaper influence. The press represents public interests, so that no organization is secure in its discharge of private or public trusts that does not meet the approval of the press. The press, to a very great degree, molds public opinion and public taste. It is the representative of the people.

The press wants to be and usually is on the right side of public questions and public interests, and that is where we find the best people. The most successful man is the most useful man. I do not know of a more useful man than he who defines the policy of a good newspaper.

It is impossible to fix the educational limitations of the press. They are as wide and varied as human affairs. Some people think it goes too far in dealing with matters of private concern. Newspaper notoriety is either favorable or unfavorable to the persons involved, just as their conduct has been good or bad. There is always some reason for the report. It is advisable that the public should know the character of individuals, otherwise we should know only those of our personal acquaintance. Without the press we should know practically nothing about living statesmen, philanthropists, capitalists, educators, artists, musicians, authors, scientists, explorers, sportsmen, criminals or anarchists—the characters that are valuable and objectionable to society and civilization. Through the press the accomplishments of the men and women who constitute these different classes are made known to millions as have been Carnegie's munificence and Czolgoz's crime.

Teachers and students, I recognize your high purpose in life, your desire to know the world as it is shaped by natural causes and by the acts of mankind. These purposes and desires are influenced by conditions. A knowledge of these conditions is acquired through experience and news channels. You must know the world beyond your seeing and hearing it. I earnestly commend to you the regular and the careful reading of a modern newspaper.

Professor Barrett's remarks will doubtless be welcomed by a chorus of approval from newspapers who fail to recognize that the only praise that is worth anything is critical and just. The remarks may also serve as an antidote to some of the senseless abuse that is being heaped upon the modern newspaper indiscriminately.

The real truth of the matter undoubtedly lies between the two extremes. Newspapers are not all good, and they are not all of them bad. A stream can rise no higher than its source, and the product of the newspaper force and organization cannot possibly be higher than the standard of those who direct its affairs and supply its material. There are newspapers that are controlled by unworthy motives. There are newspapers that are run merely as money-making machines. There are newspapers that make sensationalism their chief object. There are newspapers that make blackmailing in one form or another, open or disguised, their chief principle in business matters. And on the other hand, there are newspapers which have refined themselves out of the current of human affairs and are trying to maintain so high a standard that they are entirely out of the reach of ordinary human sympathy and interest.

The average newspaper occupies a middle position and it is greatly to the credit of the American newspaper that the average position is as high and as far advanced as it actually is. While Professor Barrett's encomiums appear to be somewhat exaggerated, there is in them a great deal of truth, and general observation and experience confirm the idea that the average American newspaper does earnestly try to tell the truth and to promote the general welfare and interests of the community in which it is published. It is because this fact is true, and because it is known to be true by the people, that the American newspaper does have a strong influence upon public sentiment. In exceptional cases,





# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

## BURRO ATTACKED BOY ON WEST SIDE.

burro which is supposed to have been suffering from hydrocephalus, attacked and seriously injured William Hagerly, a boy living at No. 1627 Midland avenue, Friday morning. Young Hagerly was not bitten by the burro but he was thrown out of the building and badly hurt. He managed to escape from the beast before he was bitten. Hagerly, who is about 15 years and a number of other boys, were amusing themselves by riding the burro in the yard back of Hagerly's home. Suddenly the animal became infuriated. Hagerly, who was on its back at the time, was thrown against the side of a stable. The boy was fled when they saw that the burro had apparently gone mad, and Hagerly also made his escape before the burro hit him.

Hagerly was severely injured. The doctor who was summoned said that his back had been sprained. The boy has been confined to his bed.

## HER DESPOSES OF HUB PATENT.

One thousand dollars is what some leading Boston parties are paying to Mr. Weber of this city because he has convinced them that he has a wheel hub that is better than anything now on the market.

Mr. Weber has long been engaged in bicycle business in Colorado and is one of the best known men in the city. Several

years ago he had an idea that he could be made useful in permanentizing a running carriage hub so he made one and put it in his carriage. He thought it worth patenting so he applied for United States patent and secured it. Since then he has been riding around in Colorado Springs on a bicycle with ball bearings, the same though it were a bicycle instead of a carriage except that he had a handle-bar and had family with him. Other people think he didn't know that he was better off or was having a more comfortable ride than they.

It was in 1897 that Mr. Weber secured his patent.

He has made no very great efforts

since of it but it has been ex-

amined by several firms interested in manufacture of such things until

recently when he received a letter

from William F. Ellis of Boston, in

behalf of business associates

accepting Mr. Weber's proposi-

tion to sell the patent for the sum of

one thousand dollars.

The great advantage of the Weber

factor wherein will lie its

value, is that it fits any axle,

readily adjusted to any vehicle,

any hard-running, old-time ve-

hicle on the road can be given a new

paint and a set of wheels and

with these hubs and trans-

into pneumatic-tired, ball-bear-

running vehicle at very slight

expense of time is sufficient

to change the wheels.

One set of

can be used with as many car-

as a man may happen to own,

by simply changing wheels,

can be done in less time than

is required for oiling a set of

wheels, they can be taken off a

car and placed on a surrey or

other sort of rig.

## SOCIETIES HAD JOINT INSTALLATION.

Joint installation of the newly

officers of Grand Army Post No.

held at the De Graff building

with the installation of the of-

Colorado Springs Relief Corps

General E. H. Sherman was in-

charge for the post, and Mrs.

Atkinson, past president of the

societies conducted the ceremonies.

## PEORIA WANTS CHICAGO MARBLE CONTRACT ALSO.

H. A. Farley of Peoria, Ill., who

represents the Peoria Stone & Marble

Company, which has secured the contract

for the interior marble work on the new

county court house for \$19,963, left Colorado

Springs last night for Denver.

Mr. Farley said yesterday in the office

of the commissioners that his

company will be one of the bidders for

the contract for the marble work on

the interior of the new Chicago post-

office building. The contract calls for

about \$700,000 worth of work.

"Colorado Springs is fortunate in hav-

ing one of the finest new court houses

in the west," said Mr. Farley. "I un-"

derstand that the new city hall is to

be a fine building in every way and

that there is a prospect of a federal

building here. Colorado Springs will

have every reason to be proud of its

public buildings."

Mr. Farley said that his company

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the contract for the marble work on

the interior of the new Chicago post-

office building. The contract calls for

about \$700,000 worth of work.

"Although nature has been so prodigal

in establishing for this community

reputation as a winter resort, there

is very meager effort being made to

help nature in her generosity. For in-

stance, in the matter of benches for

the comfort of the visitor there is

nothing to be done but to buy them

from the hardware stores which

have lumber down from the hills, and

they are not always desirable as a

resting place, even though the weather

permits a summer warmth. There

is not a bench in the entire town of Manitou where the traveler may rest from the fatigue of the up-hill walk, or where he may sit in quiet enjoyment of the superb scenery surrounding him. Tourists coming from Manitou are often overheard remarking on such matters, and it is singular that as soon as the hotels close that all public comforts should be taken up and stored away until the following season."

## COURT HOUSE NEARLY READY FOR THE ROOF.

It is expected that some time this

week the new county court house will

be ready for the roofers. Greenlee &

Sons, the contractors for the stone work,

have practically completed their work

with the exception of the ornamental

work. The last work to be done is the

main part of the building is expected

to be laid before Saturday, and then

the steel supports for the roof will be

put into place by the contractors for

the steel work. All the steel for this

part of the building is on the ground.

The contractor for the roofing is Fred

Engel. The roof is to be of Spanish tile,

and as soon as the steel supports are in

place the tile will be laid. All the tile

will be here within three weeks.

With the roof on the building, the in-

terior work will progress rapidly. Be-

fore the tile floors will be laid in part,

at least, and the interior marble work

will be in place. The county commis-

sioners are confident that by the first

of July the first floor will be ready for

occupancy.

## WORK ON MODERN MANUFACTURING

George W. Leary, of Saginaw,

spending the month in this

city proceeding on his way to

Mr. Leary is one of the

furniture manufacturers in the

state of Michigan. He

stated, but quite naturally

with great interest in the progress

of the business.

Almost incomprehensible to

the limited advantages of the

timbers, and of the generation

we use. For instance, the man-

of furniture by the quick

steam has been in vogue

ers," said Mr. Leary yesterday.

Previous to the period of ma-

nufacture was

hand, with only the lath-

and implements. Even matches

were handmade. An ordi-

inary rocking-chair was the

work of two days' time. Now a man can turn out eight such chairs in this same period. Pins were made by hand, each pin being filed separately, the heads being set afterwards.

"I remember when a paper of pins was a luxury, and a woman could make this quantity of pins last a year. Of course, prices were very much higher then, but it seems to me that people were just as happy and just as prosperous. We certainly have a great many more things nowadays, things which we consider necessities, which were then regarded as luxuries, but I do not know whether this condition implies that we are any happier for these possessions."

## TWELVE CANDIDATES SEEK CADETSHIP

Examinations for entrance into the West Point Military Academy, for candidates from this congressional district, were begun yesterday at the High school and will be continued today. Twelve expectant young men are undergoing the tests, and each is hoping he will be the lucky one chosen by appointment by Congressman Bell.

The highest average in the examinations will entitle the holder to consideration for entrance into the national military academy. Yesterday the studies in which examinations were held were algebra, arithmetic, physiology, geography, United States history. Today the examinations will be in geometry, general history, English grammar, penmanship, spelling, reading and literature and composition.

One of the questions in the examination of United States history that seemed puzzling to the young men was: "How did the civilized nations in the 15th and 16th centuries dispose of newly discovered countries?" There was much wringing of brows and studious anxiety before the question was finally answered. One young man disposed of it by saying that the nations gave such land to the country which just discovered it.

One of the questions in the examination of Democratic campaign literature said that the new nations took possession of the country, made slaves of the people, and then established a military government.

The young men who are taking the examination are Wheaton Riddle, Jonathan Bennett, Willis Lawrence, Harry Zimmerman, Will Sceenfeld, Will J. John, Cooper, Orrin Randolph, John H. Booth, of Colorado Springs; F. C. Cartstorph of Colorado Springs; Fred Twitchell of Canon City; Superintendent Dietrich of the city schools; Superintendent L. E. Grafton of Colorado City schools; and Principal Mason of the High school, are conducting the examinations.

## WARRANT OUT FOR MASSEY.

The police department has a warrant for the arrest of E. T. Massey, of the Massey-Carron Dairy company, on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Charles Letzler swore out a warrant in Justice McClelland's court yesterday afternoon. Massey was not arrested last night but the warrant will probably be served on him this morning. He was arrested this morning at the dairy yesterday morning. He stated that he was helping Massey to kill some hogs out at the dairy. There was one hog in which Letzler thought he had an interest but Massey disputed his interest. Letzler states that the dispute developed into a fight and they rolled about on the ground for quite a while. Letzler stated that finally they quit fighting and he got up and walked off thinking the dispute was over and that then while his back was turned toward Massey, the latter came up behind him with a hammer and felled him to the earth with a blow on the head.

Letzler was taken to Dr. Rice who examined the wound and found that the skull was not fractured. The wound was properly attended to and then Letzler was taken up to the justice court and swore out a warrant against Massey, charging him with assault with intent to kill.

Massey is at present under bonds to answer to the charge of assault and battery upon Charles Dickerson, and was placed in the Rustic Home dairy.

## SAYS MANITOU SHOULD OPEN UP IN WINTER.

Mr. Arthur Campbell, at one time professor of languages at Cornell, has been a visitor in this city during most of the winter, staying at the Plaza. Mr. Campbell has spent considerable time in Colorado Springs, and has always taken a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the progress of the community.

He is the first commander; A. M. senior

# NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

## MONUMENT.

Mrs. Mary Peirault of Cripple Creek, visited her sister, Mrs. Newbro and family for a few days last week. She returned to her home Saturday.

Mr. Joe Veverko is acting as Santa Fe day agent at Pueblo while Mr. Carnahan is away.

Miss Myrtle Weaver of Denver, is at the ranch for a visit with her parents.

Mrs. Nella Watson and Mr. William Rogers, who resided recently at Colorado Springs, were visiting friends in Green Mountain Falls and were guests of Mr. Hall and Addison Brown while here.

Mr. Percy Reynolds was looking over the play grounds of his boyhood days last Sunday.

## ELICOTT.

Mr. Thomas E. Andrews is still in Redstone and expects to stay there for some time longer.

Bazel Hopkinson's third birthday was remembered by a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Hopkinson on the 12th of January. There were 20 people present among them were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Miree, Mr. and Mrs. Emery and Mrs. Andrews.

Agnes Elliott has been confined to her room, suffering from a severe cold and sore throat.

Mr. Hayworth is doing considerable hauling for the neighbors.

W. W. Welborn has received the Arno mail contract for \$250 per annum.

J. H. Stark now visiting his parents, who reside north of this place.

Mr. Chet Bradshaw is down 70 feet in his well and if the water will be a true prophet he will have water in five more feet.

Arkansas Watershed—Leadville: Ground frozen only on surface and is too hard to absorb much moisture.

Clear Lake: Very little near timber line, ground dry, who will be in ground.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Leonard are looking after their various interests in this community.

Mr. J. H. Ryan cut his hands quite severely while staving his wife for Mr. Elliott.

Mr. Dickinson of Pueblo is still manager of the Russell Gates store there and will be glad to see all the residents of this locality.

The party at Kennedy's last Friday was a complete success.

## PEYTON

B. A. Banta of Bijou Basin, loaded a car of baled hay at this place last week.

J. C. Spangler of Colorado Springs, visited with friends here a few days last week.

Frank Peyton visited Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek last week.

Mr. W. D. Dickinson, manager of the Russell Gates Mercantile company at this place, met with a painful accident recently. While loading a sack of flour into a wagon he slipped and fell hurting his shoulder so badly that he has been confined to his room for several days.

J. C. Zimmerman and daughter Clara, visited Colorado Springs Tuesday.

Mr. Charles E. Dayton was transacting business in Colorado Springs for part of the week.

The Modern Women of America organized at this place last Friday night with 21 charter members.

Edgar Peyton was in Colorado Springs Tuesday.

## BIJOU BASIN.

Mr. John Brazelton, vice president of the Summit Fuel company of Denver, transacted business in the Basin Friday.

Mr. C. M. Smith of Colorado Springs spent several days this week looking after repairs of his cheese factory here.

Mr. B. A. Banta hauled a carload of baled hay to Peyton this week.

Miss Lizzie Capell, who has been visiting relatives here returned to her home in Colorado Springs Friday.

Miss Ives of Denver is spending a few days on their ranch in the Basin.

## COLORADO PENSIONS AND OTHER INTERESTS

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Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—

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memoranda of the Colorado legislature against leasing or ceding public lands.

Also petitions of citizens of Colorado for abolition of polygamy, citizens of Leadville favoring exclusion of Chinese and favoring department of mines; state board of horticulture for protection of birds; labor organizations of numerous Colorado towns and cities favoring construction of naval vessels in government yards.

John H. Reking of St. Marys, a veteran of the Mexican war, was today granted a pension of \$12 monthly.

Francis E. Rose, Montrose, pension increased to \$12. Jas. H. Dweebas, Pueblo, original pension \$8 monthly.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the camp and that they be published in the papers and a copy of them be mailed to Neighbor Pimple.

F. W. Bell.

W. E. Young.

Wm. McConnel.

"Committee."

A new edition of Webster's International Dictionary has been purchased for the school.

Boris Barnhart has gone to Canon City for an extended visit with relatives.

Miss Roper, who has been visiting her parents near Table Rock for three weeks, will return to Cripple Creek Friday.

Mr. Chas. Chadwick was sight-seeing in Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek last Saturday.

H. Nelson made a business trip to Colorado Springs Saturday.

Mr. Wm. Foster's children are down with scarlet fever.

Mrs. De Hart entertained Dr. and Mrs. Rupp, Mr. Richardson and Mrs. Killis Monday evening.

Mr. John Brazelton drove down from Denver, arriving here Sunday evening.

Mrs. Mercer and Miss Stone made a trip to Mt. Herman Saturday.

Mr. Bell was greeted by an unusually large audience at Table Rock Sunday morning. The church was full, some coming from beyond Easton to hear the sermon.

Mrs. A. B. McConnell, of Colorado Springs, is visiting relatives on the divide.

## GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

To see people sitting and walking around without wraps and others skating on the lake has not been an uncommon occurrence during the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Dow, of Colorado Springs, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. McCormick during the last week.

Quite a number of the stockholders and officers of the Brotherhood Mine company have been looking after interests in Custer. The regular meeting of the officers will be held in Denver this week.

Mrs. Shoup spent a few hours in Col-

## SNOWFALL BULLETIN

### U. S. Department of Agriculture, Colorado Section, Climate and Crop Service Weather Bureau.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 11, 1902.—The past three months have been characterized by a light snowfall in the mountain districts, and in general the amount on the ground at the close of December was much below normal. As a whole the fall has been similar to that for a like period a year ago and two years ago, but on the eastern slope it was greater. There were few storms during October and November. In December, however, storms were frequent during the first and second decades and fully as much fell during October and November combined.

The prevailing high winds have swept exposed heights bare and the bulk is now in the aspen timber, and other places favorable to its conservation.

The ground being dry a large portion will be absorbed as it melts.

The subjoined table is based on data furnished by correspondents. The first column shows how the snowfall for this season compares with that of last; the second, how it compares with the normal; the third, the depth at station; the fourth, estimated depth at timber line; the fifth, estimated depth above timber line, and the last how the expected runoff from each drainage area will compare with that of last year.

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The party at Kennedy's last Friday was a complete success.

Mr. Sid Manning came from Nebraska last week for a visit with old friends in Monument.

Mr. Walker is having a new staircase cut through his room to the hall above his store which will be used by the Odd Fellows for a lodge room.

The Elliott saw mill was moved to the Chase ranch Friday, where they have a large sawing for Mr. Chase.

Tom Tucker spent a few days last week in Colorado Springs.

Messrs. Gulde and Gittings have been putting the belfry on the school house for the new bell, which will ring at 8:30 every morning.

Edgar Dupp is come up from the Springs to help with his family at the Guile ranch.

Mrs. Howe, who came here from New York for the benefit of her health, left on Tuesday for Colorado Springs after a 14-weeks' stay at the Curtis ranch, two miles east of town. She had expected to remain only four weeks, but being so well pleased with her surroundings and the climate, stayed on. She was much improved in health when she left.

Will McShane, of Colorado Springs, was calling on friends and relatives in town Saturday.

Messrs. Banks and Doyle have their ice-house at the reservoir near enough completed to begin to pack as soon as the ice is suitable.

A Loyal Temperance Legion was organized at the church Sunday morning after Sunday school, with 16 members. The officers elected were Mrs. Barrow, leader; Perry Newbro, president; Esther McShane, vice president; Harry Rupp, recording secretary; Bell Curry, corresponding secretary; Florence Rupp, treasurer; Esther McShane, organist.

Died on Friday morning, January 10, in his home near Monument, of heart failure, Little Albert Pimple, aged seven years. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Bell at the Monument cemetery Saturday morning. The many friends of Mr. Pimple and family extend sympathy to them in their bereavement.

Card of Thanks—We desire to thank our friends who gave us so much sympathy and assistance in our late bereavement.

V. D. Pimple and Family.

The Woodhams passed the following resolutions:

The All Wise Creator has

guided home from the family of W. D. Pimple their beloved son, Albert.

Resolved, That we, the members of

Monument Camp, No. 302, Woodmen of the World, express our heart-felt sympathy with Neighbor V. D. Pimple and his family in their sorrow and bereavement; further.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the camp and that they be published in the papers and a copy of them be mailed to Neighbor Pimple.

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W. E. Young.

Wm. McConnel.

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## GRAND JUNCTION POSTMASTER'S STATUS

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## DEFENSE OF MILITIA

ors Rallied to the Support of the  
Citizen Soldiers.

## AL RESERVES DISCUSSED

sinuation That That Branch of  
Service Was of Little Value  
Started Debate.

Press, Jan. 15.—A spirited dis-  
cussion in the senate  
remarks submitted by  
in respect to bills relat-  
ing to the introduction. He took  
against the organiza-  
al reserve, his comments  
by some of the sen-  
ation upon volunteer  
land militia. Half a  
ts were on their feet in  
the militia, and the  
so wide a range that the  
in their reference  
the revolutionary war to  
ons for their arguments  
was possible at this  
that the discussion  
ures should they be re-  
very lively. "No busi-  
importance was trans-  
time of the senate being  
matters of routine.

adjournment of the senate  
the naval-reserve bills  
by him today had been  
request of persons inter-  
legislation. In the same  
had introduced bills re-  
the navy department's  
that of individual organi-  
the question of a naval  
personally, however, did  
committed to any of them,  
tioned whether any satis-  
ts would come from them

o senate convened, Mr.  
esenting a petition from  
urance and shipping in-  
ing for the construction  
in some dangerous  
e lighthouses are located  
a proposition had been  
ponsible and intelligent  
construct lighthouses at  
e government engineers  
e. He thought such a  
tive, it is impracticable to  
e. He thought such a  
ought to be treated with  
was an illustration of the  
inventive ability of this

ent resolution was adopted  
or the printing of 3,500  
e progress of the Schley

discussion which took a  
was participated in by  
e, in respect to the value  
y of a militia force. He  
ome bills relating to the  
and maintenance of a  
e and in doing so declared  
ance placed by some peo-  
naval reserve never would

Experience had shown,  
at the beginning of a war  
young men were ready to  
navy and enter the ranks  
ita, but at the conclusion  
er interest in the organi-  
it was difficult to  
e. He was of the opinion  
to take much interest in  
forces either of land or of  
of stress he was certain  
tly would be obliged to  
volunteers called out in  
or upon some form of  
service. England, he said,  
this lesson from his small-  
est war.

"we are to become a  
er we will have to learn  
the other nations have  
y one of the nations of the  
ands snarling at another  
some extent upon some  
sitory military service.  
clarred that England was  
ort to conscription to  
ight a band of freemen  
e proved, he said, that  
was not a success. Of  
be maintained in "half-  
er but it never really  
uch. In response to a  
Mr. Hawley, Mr. Hale  
did not suppose that the  
e would ever dispense

at 1:15 adjourned.

The resolution was adopted and at 1:15 p.m. the senate went into executive session.

After an executive session of 20 minutes a bill was passed appropriating \$250,000 for enlarging the public building at Portland, Ore. The senate at 1:15 adjourned.

## E PASSED PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL

Press, Jan. 15.—The house to-  
e pension appropriation  
been under discussion  
and then adjourned un-  
tions prepared by the spe-  
e the McKinley me-  
providing for an ad-  
etary of State John H. Hay,  
representatives on Nov.  
e adopted.

(Mass.) presented a joint  
appropriation \$80,000 to  
es incurred by the West  
Carolina Interstate  
Charleston, S. C. In con-  
the government exhort

(N. Y.) declared that the  
when the government  
eaued, agreed that the  
would not be asked for  
in reply took issue with  
the facts and Mr.

in himself right with the  
The bill was then passed.

## BANQUET IN HONOR OF W. S. STRATTON

An Event Long to Be Remembered  
in Local Mining and Business  
Circles--Over 160 Guests  
Present.

An event long to be remembered by the local mining and business fraternity was the complimentary banquet to Mr. Winfield Scott Stratton at the Antlers last evening tendered by the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange to express their appreciation of Mr. Stratton's splendid enterprise in giving them a new building, and eagerly attended by representative business and professional men to do honor to one who has stood for the highest development of Colorado Springs and for the state.

"Yes," responded Mr. Hale, "but the loss of life on Pennsylvania Avenue is serious."

Continuing, he said what he desired to impress upon the senate and upon the country was that the naval reserve was and always would be weak and meager.

Several senators, among them Mr. Mason of Illinois, Mr. Teller of Colorado, Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. Bacon of Georgia, were drawn into the debate in defense of the militia forces of the various states, Mr. Hale finally disclaiming any intention to re-act.

Mr. Hoar said that while the naval militia was yet in an experimental stage it was manifest that in every warlike emergency the country must be protected by a trained militia or by a regular army or by both. It had been proved that the United States ought to have a good regular army of moderate strength, supplemented by a strong militia force.

Mr. Hoar, referring to the training of sailors in civil life, said there was another fact not generally known. Our independence in the war of revolution had been won at sea. England could have continued for a hundred years if necessary the land war of the revolution because she was able to pay the cost. It was not the French alliance but the rate of maritime insurance which compelled the unwilling monarch to come to peace. It was the New England sailor and other sailors of the maritime states which won the battle. The rate of insurance on English commercial ships then was 28 per cent in the Mediterranean. It was the ship owners of Bristol who won the battle by privateers and not the navy. As Mr. Bacon had protested that it was the valor of our soldiers and sailors that enabled the colonies to gain their independence and not the rates of insurance on English ships.

One of the most brilliant addresses of the evening was made by ex-Governor Adams. He began by calling attention to the great importance of the discovery of gold in the west, particularly in Cripple Creek; to the influence of Cripple Creek in checking the panic of 1893 in Colorado, and then very easily and eloquently came to speak of Mr. Stratton in terms which glowed with admiration for the man. "I have often noticed," he said, "that the man whom his neighbors do not like is the dangerous man; but that one who is liked by those who live near him and who loves his home is the man who is valuable as a citizen and as a man. I believe in the man who believes in his neighbors, who is loyal to the city he lives in, in his paper and his institutions. In the man who thinks there is no town like his town, no state like his state and no country in the world like the United States."

"Mr. Stratton has lived here a lifetime; he has become one of your neighbors, one of your friends, buying his wealth at your door and making the city more beautiful for you to live in. He is who has done most to develop your Cripple Creek—that camp to which the word 'Cripple' should not belong, for it is a giant. If there is one name above all others which it should be named, that name is 'Stratton,' just as the name of this city should stand for something and be called 'Palmer.'

President Donaldson of the exchange, acted as toastmaster, pleasantly introducing each speaker. Judge Babbitt was the first to respond, and began his remarks by saying that the occasion might be termed a unique one in the history of the mining stock business in this city, and marked a step onward in that it was the occasion of recognizing the services done to the city by the guest of the evening. Mr. Stratton's faith in Cripple Creek had continually put new life into the exchange; his repeated re-investment was the greatest expert opinion ever given of the camp. He paid a sincere tribute to Mr. Stratton's public spirit, and complimented the exchange that it recognized that spirit and gave this banquet to honor him.

Mr. Dines of Denver, spoke next, responding on behalf of Mr. Stratton to the tribute of Mr. Babbitt. He spoke very eloquently, commanding the entire attention of the banquet by his simple but glowing estimate of Mr. Stratton's character, which brought forth repeated cheering and applause from his auditors. He said:

"In response to your kind invitation it gives me great pleasure to respond on behalf of Mr. Stratton to Mr. Babbitt's eloquence. It has also become my duty, at Mr. Stratton's request, to express his high appreciation of the honor conferred on him by this banquet so generously conceived and executed. You may think that this vacant chair speaks against him; but you must read in his absence no lack of appreciation for this company you have had him. It shows his confidence, that he would not be fit for me to deal in compliments, therefore I shall say in a few plain words as I am assuming as he is, that Mr. Stratton does appreciate this splendid gathering, this beautiful banquet board, in his honor."

"No one in Colorado has ever had more faith in the future prosperity of Cripple Creek than Mr. Stratton (applause). Some have gone into that camp, gathered, reinvested in other fields and ventures and gone to distant cities to live, but with splendid confidence in the camp to be more prosperous than ever were those who have now developed, has reinvested in Cripple Creek, and done his best to make it great. (Applause)."

"Cripple Creek is no longer a baby in swaddling clothes, but a full grown man whose strength and virile promise

is recognized the world over, and it is Mr. Stratton's belief that long after his title deeds have dropped from his nerveless hands that the camp shall continue to pour out its tide of wealth into the lap of this city and of the world."

"Mr. Stratton's joy is in this city, his home, which he loves as he loves little else. His heart is in the right place, and he cherishes the wish that when he leaves these scenes there may be left some monument of his love of his home and of the gentleman who have so honored him tonight."

Judge Lunt then responded to the topic assigned him, and very pleasantly complimented the brokers, feeling that there was "still something nice to be said for you." He traced the early business history of Colorado Springs, the discovery of Cripple Creek, and the birth of the exchange, where sixteen was demanded by the growth of the mines. "The exchange," he said, "was founded on honor, integrity and right dealing, and firm as the mountain peak of us, that policy has prevailed. As the greatest mining exchange in the United States you have a right to be proud of what you have achieved. You sit here tonight commanding the mining market of seventy millions of people, and if you maintain your honor, integrity and fair dealing, you will become more and more an honor to your city and to your state."

Mr. Louis R. Ehrich was the next speaker, and made his remarks very pleasant by the introduction of several humorous stories bearing upon the different aspects of the banquet, and drew some diverting pictures of some members of the exchange and of present business conditions. Referring to Mr. Stratton he said: "I am glad to pay honor to the public spirited citizen, Mr. Stratton, who has so splendidly manifested his confidence in the exchange, and closed with a tribute to the great influence which the exchange has wielded in developing Cripple Creek and by expressing the hope that the honor of the exchange might be upheld so that "we may have the utmost pride in the institution and in its work."

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Right side, main table—D. V. Donaldson, Alva Adams, K. R. Babbitt, E. S. Parsons, Irving Howbert, W. S. Jackson, L. R. Ehrich, J. D. Ford, L. C. Veyand, George Bernard, D. B. Fairley, J. A. Hill, J. L. Franklin, D. N. Hiltz, J. A. Hiltz, H. C. Hiltz, M. S. Hiltz, H. H. Schleifer, C. S. Sturman, W. B. Montgomery, R. P. Davis, Wm. Barber, J. W. D. Stovell, Geo. J. Keener, S. S. Bernard, R. E. Lewis, E. E. Wade, Otis E. Young, Wm. S. Reynolds, C. G. Latove, J. J. Kornblit, D. D. Kearns, M. Kennedy, W. R. Barnes, W. W. Williamson, L. L. Atkin, H. T. Baldwin, S. C. Hall, E. H. McFee.

Inside, same table—W. P. Kinney, W. H. McIntyre, J. W. Miller, Chas. N. Miller, P. A. Mueller, E. J. Eaton, Clay H. White, E. R. Stark, R. F. Morton, Russell Prentiss, R. T. Gilliam, W. W. Shewell, H. C. Shimp.

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# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## WESTERN TOPICS IN WASHINGTON

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—Appointments of 16 Colorado postmasters are now before the senate committee on postofices and post roads awaiting action. These are L. C. Dana, Colorado Springs; B. P. Quantrill, Golden; H. H. Grafton, Manitou; William W. Roberts, Fort Collins; Daniel E. Cooper, Lamar; J. V. Long, Ouray; J. A. Glinn, Central City; Joseph Wolf, Eaton; J. S. Olney, Crested Butte; Walter S. Clark, Aspen; Amelia Williams, Glenwood; John Alfred, Leadville; John C. Scott, Sterling; O. H. Ogle, Lake City; J. B. Johnson, Montrose. The nomination of Edward Price as postmaster at Grand Junction was withdrawn by the president on January 7. Colorado senators state that to their knowledge delay in reporting upon Colorado nominations is due simply to failure of postofice committee to hold a meeting. The committee, it is announced, will not hold a meeting until next Saturday.

The western members, who have been wrestling with the work of framing an irrigation bill since the opening of the present session of congress, held a meeting today at which it was intended to adopt a bill formulated at prior meetings and placed in the hands of a subcommittee for revision. The bill, how-

ever, was not adopted, an amendment proposed by Representative Martin of South Dakota, precipitating a discussion which resulted in the decision to hold another meeting Monday evening, at which time the opinions of Professor Mead, geological survey director, and Land Commissioner Herman will, by request of the committee, be received. The amendment of Mr. Martin proposed devoting one-half of the receipts of land sales for expenditure within the respective states from which they are derived, the balance to go into a general fund to be expended in any state at the discretion of the secretary of the interior. Representative Shafroth was one of the opponents of this amendment, contending that it would serve to complicate the bill and hamper the government in its work. The amendment was rejected. Senator Jefferson was present at the meeting but took no active part in the discussion. Later he said he approved the general spirit of the measure but was not prepared to express an opinion upon its details.

The wife of Hon. A. C. Campbell, assistant attorney in the department of the interior, died here this evening of pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell formerly resided in Colorado Springs. Mr. Campbell being, at that time, attorney for the Hagerman interests in New Mexico.

UNION PACIFIC PLANS

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Omaha, Jan. 11.—The plan of railroad campaigning to be carried out by the Union Pacific road during 1902 was given out officially today and will result in the expenditure of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in improvement and extensions. It is a continuance of the general plan of putting the road in the best possible physical condition between Omaha and San Francisco, but the efforts this year will be directed almost wholly to that part of the road west of Salt Lake and Ogden and the Oregon Short Line. Twenty million will be used alone in improvement of these lines and the remainder in pushing the extension of the Salt Lake-Los Angeles branch of the Oregon Short Line, which will be nearly or quite completed before January 1 next.

Particular attention, however, will be given to the extensions and improvement on the present short line which competes with the Hill system.

The prime object, it is said, is to put the road in a position to control the immense trade with the orient that is expected to be opened by the new conditions in the east and in Hawaii. This trade is already beginning to reach formidable proportions, and the Union Pacific, it is stated, is preparing to meet the competition of the northern lines. That part of the roadway between Omaha and Ogden has been put in prime condition by the expenditure of several million dollars in improvements annually for the past five years. The greater part of this money has been used in straightening crooks and cutting immense hills and tunnels, thus reducing grades to a degree that can be overcome by the large engines without assistance.

"The Union Pacific has long since decided that it must have a fast line to the coast gateway in order to retain its hold on the oriental trade," said the official who explained the proposed plan. "That traffic is becoming greater every year and it was some years ago that this scheme for a complete overhauling of the system was adopted.

"The plan has been steadfastly adhered to so that now there is the finest kind of railroad from Council Bluffs to Ogden. For that much of the way we now make fast time, but as soon as we get past Ogden we are compelled to slow up and maintain the reduced speed all the rest of the journey. Improvements on this line will be in the nature of reducing grades, taking out certain curves and lessening others and re-ballasting the entire line.

"These improvements will fix us for the oriental trade, which is something enormous, especially to and from the Philippines and Japan. They will also cover central California satisfactorily. The other arm of the work meanwhile, will be looking toward the improvement of facilities of getting into the southern California business. The Southern Pacific improvements are far the most important, since they have bearing directly on the gateway business, but this extension of the Oregon Short Line to Los Angeles is also a big proposition.

"It will require between 500 and 600 miles more to reach Los Angeles, and it is hardly probable that this can be completed in 1902, although the effort will be made."

**A COMMITTEE SCORES**  
THE DENVER POLICE

Special to the Gazette.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the Hamilton club today details of the entertainment of Admiral Schley during his visit to Chicago January 25, 26 and 27 were worked out.

The features of the program arranged are a banquet on the night of the 25th, and a public reception on the afternoon of the 27th. Sunday the 26th, the admiral will attend church and give up the remainder of the day to rest. A committee will meet the admiral on the train and escort him into the city. At the auditorium dinner he will occupy what is known as the presidential suite. On his visits to Chicago, this suite of rooms was always occupied by the late President McKinley.

The banquet will be held in the immense banquet hall of the auditorium and it is announced that the number of guests will be limited strictly to the seating capacity of the tables. The set program of speakers, aside from Admiral Schley, follows:

H. W. Price, president of the Maryland society of Chicago, "Maryland."

Hon. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, Ill., former minister to Copenhagen, "Achievements of the American Navy."

Ed. A. Bangs, former president of the Hamilton club, "Our Club and Its Guests."

E. A. Munger, president of the Hamilton club, will be toastmaster.

The program has been made brief in order to allow for impromptu speeches.

Monday the admiral will visit the Winfield Scott Schley school and meet school children and members of the board of education. The public reception which follows this visit will be held in the parlors of the Auditorium.

A magnificent souvenir of the banquet will be placed at each plate. It will be a bust relief showing the admiral's head and shoulders on a background of the United States flag. It will be inscribed, "Follow the Flag."

**BELGIUM STEEL RAILS**  
SENT TO AMERICA.

Associated Press.

Kansas City, Jan. 10.—A cablegram from London received today from President A. E. Stillwell of the Kansas City, Mexican & Orient railroad announced that Chief Engineer N. P. Faren had sailed for home after having arranged for the shipment of 500 miles of rails for the Orient line in Mexico which were bought and paid for by the Mexican subsidy. These rails were bought, delivered at Port Stillwell and Tampico, at almost \$10 per ton less than the lowest delivered price obtainable from American mills. They will come from Belgian manufacturers and the first shipment is now due at Tampico. The first shipment for Port Stillwell is now enroute.

About one-fifth of the 1,000 miles of line has been graded without the issuance as yet of bonds and the officials say, without incurring any indebtedness other than for current expenses. They say that with rails bought and paid for two-fifths of the total length of the line and the right of way secured for about four-fifths the distance, they still have available several million dollars of construction company capital from stock sold by Mr. Stillwell in London.

The bridging is now in for the line between Anthony, Kas., and Fairview,

Ok... and grading is progressing rapidly from Anthony north toward Harper, Kas.

### SANTA FE ARRANGING FOR BIG BOND ISSUE.

By Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 10.—An issue by the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe railway of \$30,000,000 serial debentures, bearing at four per cent and running 22 years, will be announced possibly next week, according to a statement which will be published by the Herald tomorrow. The issue is for the purpose of reimbursing the company's capital account for certain extensions and purchases and for providing for largely increasing the lines equipment. It will be retired at the rate of \$2,500,000 annually. Reports of a bond issue was current in Wall Street on Friday afternoon and caused considerable selling. It was not until after the close of the market that the exact nature of the proposed transaction was learned.

The specific properties which were purchased by the Atchison some time ago, but were never taken into the system, "having been carried, up to the present on treasury funds," are together with their cost:

Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix, \$2,500,000; Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City, \$1,070,000; Pecos Valley & Northern, \$2,000,000; \$6,500,000.

It is said that these serial debentures will be secured by stock of acquired property and also by equipment purchased and to be purchased.

General mortgage bonds amounting to \$17,000,000 and adjustment bonds of \$20,000,000 provided for under the terms of the re-organization of the Atchison remain unsold and will be used for the retirement of the new issue, it is presumed.

The general mortgage bonds mentioned are available to the extent of \$5,500,000 annually.

### UNION FIGHT AGAINST THE TELLURIDE JOURNAL.

Special to the Gazette.

Telluride, Jan. 10.—The boycott of the Telluride Journal ordered by the local miners union on January 1, having failed in securing from that paper the withdrawal of but a portion of its advertising and subscription patronage, this morning by the posting of the following notice:

"To All Members of Organized Labor and Friends Thereof:

"Adams & Higenhaas, grocers;

Tomkins Hunt, Hardware company;

Stubbs & Jaway Hardware & Coal;

Hub saloon; Sheridan block; Haenner & Brickson proprietors; Telluride iron works repair shop, H. M. Sackett, proprietor; R. H. Washburn, dentist, Davis block. The above named firms have continued their patronage to the Telluride Journal giving them their moral and financial assistance against the interests of organized labor here and elsewhere. These firms have stamped themselves as unworthy the support of or patronage by the members of organized labor or their friends and all members of organized labor are requested to withdraw all support from said firms.

"16 to 1 Miners Union, by V. St. John, O. M. Carpenter, K. A. McLean, Committee."

It is as yet unknown whether the union will carry the boycott to the extent of refusing to handle material purchased from the boycotted firms or not. Should they do so it will probably lead to a shut down of the principal mines and the discharge of employees. Meanwhile the Journal continues the publication of both its daily and weekly editions and claims to be enabled to do so indefinitely.

### WASHINGTON ITEMS OF INTEREST TO COLORADO.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—In the house this afternoon Representative Bell moved to recommit the permanent census bureau bill to the committee with directions to return a completed bill providing for a permanent census bureau with the present employees. The bill was recommended.

Mr. Bell today submitted a petition from Colorado Springs post G. A. R., asking that naval vessels be constructed in government yards.

Father Malone will leave here tomorrow in about 10 days. While here he was a guest at the White house.

Representative Bell today introduced bills granting increase of pension to Patrick Morris and Daniel Jones.

Mrs. Patterson, wife of Senator Patterson, gave a reception at the sauhorn yesterday. Mrs. Patterson was assisted in receiving by Mrs. D. Sullivan, Mrs. J. L. McNeil and Mrs. C. C. Brace of Colorado. Senator and Mrs. Patterson will make the Shoreham their home for the winter.

Secretary Gage today designated the members of the United States assay commission to test the weight and fineness of coins reserved at the various United States mints during 1901. A. G. Sharp of Colorado Springs was named a member.

### CHEYENNES ENGAGE IN WAR DANCES.

By Associated Press.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 10.—A special to the Miner from Forsythe says further word has been received giving the details of trouble among the Cheyenne Indians at the Lame Deer agency. It appears that Indian White, after refusing to obey the summons of the post agent, opened fire upon the posse sent to arrest him, shot one of the Indian policemen and then killed himself. Out of respect for her dead brave the wife and also the daughter committed suicide. This tragedy caused the greatest excitement among the Cheyennes. There is one troop of cavalry stationed at the Lame Deer agency and reinforcements have been sent for. There is no direct method of communication with the agency and information is difficult to obtain. This sage advice who arrived at Forsythe tonight brought word that the Cheyennes were still treacherous and that the braves of the tribe were continuing their war dances.

By Associated Press.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 10.—Troop E, Thirteenth United States cavalry this morning left Fort Keogh for the Lame Deer agency. The troop is under command of Captain Romaline and Lieutenant Ball. Word from the detachment on duty at the agency says that the Indian, White, who is said to have caused all the present disturbances, was suspected of killing beef illegally and it was for that offense he was summoned by the agent in charge of the post.

### STATEHOOD BILLS.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The house committee on territories today fixed the 23d instant for hearings on the Oklahoma statehood bill; the 31st for the Arizona statehood bill, and February 7 for the New Mexico statehood bill.

The bill to create the territory of Jefferson out of the Indian territory was referred to a sub-committee headed by Mr. Knox of Massachusetts, and Oklahoma by Mr. Flynn, the delegate from

### REMINDS THE LADIES THAT THE WAR IS OVER.

By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 11.—To a committee of women representing the Lexington Chapter of Daughters of the Confederacy, who petitioned Charles Scott, manager of the local opera house to refrain from booking and more Uncle Tom's Cabin, he replied today as follows:

"To the Committee of Lexington Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy:

"Ladies—A copy of your resolutions in reference to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has been received.

"Replying to the same I have only

to say the war has been over

about 38 years. Yours, etc.

"Charles Scott."

ABORERS COME INTO  
THE CIVIL SERVICE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The laborers

employed in the government department will be brought into the civil service under presidential order, the first of which will be issued in the near future.

The inclusives will be made separately by departments instead of in bulk. There was a conference at Postmaster General Smith's office today between Mr. Smith, Secretary Hitchcock and Civil Commissioner Foulke at which the classifications of laborers and of temporary employees appointed under the exigencies of the war with Spain were considered. No action will be taken as to temporary appointees until congress makes their offices permanent. Commissioner Foulke, however, will prepare at once regulations for the classification of laborers in several of the departments where laborers are not already subject to regulations.

There will be no scholastic examination, applications being graded according to experience and recommendations, with the required preference to war veterans.

The registration system already in operation in the navy department under regulations made during the Treasury regime, and is in force in the war department.

AMERICAN ON TRIAL  
FOR HIGH TREASON.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Alice Anthony, wife of Dr. Richard S. Anthony, is in this city anxiously awaiting news of the fate of her husband, who is on trial for his life in South Africa on a charge of high treason to Great Britain.

Dr. Anthony is an American citizen residing in Cradock, South Africa. His trial was set for January 1 in January, and his wife is still in ignorance of its result.

According to Mrs. Anthony's statement, the couple were married in South Africa and then came to America. The young graduate from the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco, afterwards taking a post graduate course in the University of Michigan. Five years ago he went to Cradock and began to practice his profession. Mrs. Anthony was a Miss Wessels, daughter of Mattheus Wessels, afterwards a Boer general.

For safety Dr. Anthony sent his wife and two little girls to the United States until the war was over. Mrs. Anthony received word of her husband's arrest a month ago. He is charged with lending aid and comfort to the enemy and with intriguing against Great Britain.

His heart is in THE WRONG PLACE.

By Associated Press.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 10.—A man with his heart on the right side instead of the left has just been discovered by the police of this city. The man is George W. Hurst, 62, of Lexington, a veteran of the civil war, who recently applied for a pension. In the course of the physical examination the physicians made the remarkable discovery that the applicant's heart was on the right side instead of the left. Hurst says that he never experienced any discomfort or inconvenience as a result of this unusual location of his heart. The pulsations are as even as those of ordinary men of his age, and there appears to be nothing unusual about the heart except its location. It is normal in every other way. The physicians say that the case is extremely rare, and only a few are known to the medical fraternity.

### PANAMA OFFERS.

By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Admiral Walker, chairman of the isthmian canal commission stated today that he had received a cable from the officers of the Panama Canal company in Paris making the formal offer to sell their property in connection with the Panama canal to the United States for \$40,000,000. M. Lampre, the secretary-general of the company who is in Washington, stated that the cablegram was explicit and covered all the property owned by his company in Panama, and that a copy of the cablegram had been filed with the American ambassador in Paris. Admiral Walker said that he would call the members of the isthmian canal commission together as soon as possible and lay the matter before them. When a report will be made to the president through the secretary of state.

### SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The sub-committee of the senate committee on commerce having in charge the ship subsidy bill, spent about three hours today in going over the report on that bill which has been prepared by Senator Frye. The report is a very voluminous document and the sub-committee decided to have it printed before action was taken on it. It is expected it will be accepted at a meeting of the sub-commit

# THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

liable

## DENVER

Jan. 10.—Judge Johnson told that Judge Armour of would be the trial judge in the case. If Judge Armour can't and legally come to Denver, the cases, this will be set, they will be transferred

to a new building for the public, which have been decided upon a location between South Fourth and South Fifteenth streets. It will have a frontage of Colfax avenue and extend east to the alley in the rear, on the present library building in 1904. It is expected the new building completed

the National Bank of Commerce of the Colorado State Bank function are both trying to get the output of the sugar factory. The factory is valued at \$30,000. Denver bank holds a bill against the sugar, and the other holds a writ of attachment.

John Francis, ex-governor of and now president of the Purchase exposition will be at the chamber of commerce annual meeting Feb. 1. Other speakers of national will also be secured if possible.

Continued reports of miscon-

duct in the faculty at the state school for boys at Golden are the result of bringing about legislation. The state board and corrections is looking after and an investigating committee will be appointed. During the year, numerous reports of boys have been made, and these have become so that the investigation is the best way out of the Two boys who sometime away from the school report were brutally punished.

According to their

punishment consisted of

each with a wide strap,

shackled together for a

days and were made to lie

tied together. One of

boys was shackled for 87

ashwill has been acquitted of embezzeling \$2,000 from the treasurer's office while there.

was out four hours.

lyn Dunlap of 1514 Sixta

ured a revolver some time

and last night she awoke

and made the latter goodby

was going to heaven to

husband. She then walked

the porch and pulled the

police surgeon says the

police surgeon says the

the ideas of James G. Blaine.

Denver, Jan. 10.—That Colorado

society faces with an extra session of the Thirteenth General assembly is believed by all who have watched the turn of events at the capitol building during the week just closed.

Governor Orman has appointed

Charles T. Wilson of this city as a

delegate to the Kansas Reciprocity

convention which is to be held in Topeka, Jan. 22-23. The convention has been called by Governor Stanley and has for its purpose the securing of relations between the United States and other Pan-American countries in accordance with the ideas of James G. Blaine.

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conservative estimate, not officially given, there have been an average of 100 people who have visited the community during the past six months, and the telephone calls average fully 20 a day. This gives some fair idea of the volume of the work that the association is doing for the benefit, not only for its members, but for every business man, every professional man, every real estate owner and, for every man born in Pueblo, whether he is a member in best evidence by the membership of the association, which should have 1,000 members to help the work along instead of a few loyal members who so ably put up their money and in many cases much time, that Pueblo may grow larger and its people wealthier and happy. The association is encouraged, however, in believing that when our citizens understand more thoroughly what is being accomplished, even with its limited funds from now on the membership will rapidly increase. Judging from remarks made by outside visitors, the Civic Business Men's association is given better equipment in the matter of men than any city in the country, even Double City's population. The rooms are open for the benefit of the members and their friends every day and evening and it is a very convenient place for an interchange of ideas and to get better acquainted, which should result to the mutual advantage of all. It is only a question of a short time when additional rooms must be had to accommodate the growing business of the association and its membership."

The newly elected board will meet on

Wednesday

night to elect officers for

the proposed Las Animas forest re-

serve and abandoned. A letter

has been received by the local land of-

ice from the commissioner of the gen-

eral land office stating that "the tem-

porary removal of lands made by this

office January 28, 1901, for the proposed

Las Animas forest reserve

is hereby revoked under the authority

of the secretary of the interior dated

December 23, 1901."

The proposed reserve is about 24 by

18 miles and is located in southwest

Hiawatha and western Las Animas

counties. Within it are some very

valuable lands besides timber, and it is

a road to that section. No reason is

known here for the abandonment or

whether some other area has been se-

lected to take its place.

Pueblo, Jan. 12.—E. G. Rust was yes-

terday appointed general superintendent of the Minnequa plant of the C. F. & I. company at Bessemer and R. E. Lee, who has occupied the position for some time, was appointed superintendent of the blast furnaces. An order to this effect signed by Manager McKenna was posted at the works yesterday.

The new superintendent, Mr. Rust, has

been with the company for some time, coming here from Pennsylvania. He has

been chief engineer and has charge of

the construction work around the plant.

He is one of the most competent steel

men in the United States and thoroughly

understands the workings of the plant,

even to the most minute details. His ap-

pointment is well regarded by the men.

His position as chief engineer, while he has

resigned to become superintendent, has not

been filled and in the meantime he will

look after both offices.

R. H. Lee was for several years super-

intendent of the blast furnaces. A short

time ago he was made superintendent.

He was

one of the most satisfactory super-

intendents that the plant has ever had,

but since he gave up the position in the

blast furnaces, they have not seemed to

work right. It has been said, and as a

blast furnace man he has few equals and

no superiors, and for this reason, it is

said, the management was very anxious

to secure his services again as super-

intendent of the blast furnaces. The post

was accepted by him at the earnest

solicitation of the management.

ties for handling business at this point, in order to extend business, we do so with the idea that the business will continue to increase and that Pueblo as a business point will grow as long as the prosperous conditions throughout the country continue as at present, and I see no reason why the present prosperity should not continue for several years. The officials left at 5:30 o'clock by special train for Salida.

Articles of incorporation of the St. Mary's Training School for Nurses were filed yesterday with the county clerk.

It is a new institution that promises to be of great value to the city at large, inasmuch as it will be devoted to the education and training of professional trained nurses.

The articles state that the organization is not for pecuniary profit and the sisters of St. Mary's sanitarian are connected with it.

Two of the now famous ejection suits

instituted in the courts by James N. Carlile and the various other owners of

property in the lower parts of the city to eject the foreign squatters therefrom or compel them to pay rent were decided in the county court yesterday in favor of the plaintiffs. Tony Ross and a man named Combroso were the defendants. Judgment in the latter case was rendered on default of the defendant. The de-

fendants live near South Santa Fe Avenue.

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to secure his services again as super-

intendent of the blast furnaces. The post

was accepted by him at the earnest

solicitation of the management.

An unique residence has been made in

this city of crushed stone, slag from the

smelter mixed with cement. The most of

the work was built in moulds. The com-

position is as hard as flint and is suscep-

tible of paint of any color. It is thought

that it will prove to be a cheap and at

the same time durable and ornamental

material.

It can now be authoritatively stated that

the general offices of the C. F. & I. company

will be moved to Pueblo at an

early date. This information was stated

last night in the presence of a Chieftain

representative by a C. F. & I. official

and it is said that the order has already

been given by Mr. Osgood. It is

thought that final arrangements for the

change were made upon Mr. Osgood's re-

cent visit to the city. A new building will

be erected close to the present building

for the occupancy of the general officers.

The rumor of years ago is about to become

a truth.

Because he does not regard George N.

Steinmetz as a responsible party, under

the law as he constructs it, although Mr.

Steinmetz' bid for the storm and sanitary

sewerage contract is \$3,000 lower than that

of the Colorado company. Acting Mayor

Biles last night recommended to the city

council that the law be not broken by

the contract. As a result of the report

of a committee of the

United States, the city

will not be prosecuted for

shooting her husband.

New apartment house to be built at

southeast corner of Tejon and Date.

Florence, Jan. 10.—The Portland

Cement company tonight let the con-

tract for removing 16,000 cubic feet of

earth for the excavation of the new ce-

ment works to A. F. Mayers, and the

stone work for the foundation for the

framing and machinery to Dave Mustard.

More ground has been purchased.

On Wednesday a full force of men will

be set to at the work.

On Saturday, the 13th, the work will

be continued.

James W. and Mabel Thompson, his

wife, found dead on prairie near Ramah.

Both died from burns and exposure.

Caledonian society planning for Burns

banquet, January 27.

Woodmen of the world, the Robinson

branch, will accommodate 300 stu-

dents. Arrangements will be made to

accommodate every branch of athletic

sports. For sometime these people have

had this country in view for establishing

a college and Father Gregory ex-

presses it as his opinion that work will

commence in the spring.

Alfred Kolls, a brother of Government

Forest Ranger Kolls, yesterday after-

noon wrote to a house in Coal Creek and

asked permission to leave the city.

He had a plan to proceed for

the manufacture of brick which it is

claimed will revolutionize the brick

manufacturing industry.

The new brick resemble very much

the celebrated pressed brick.

There are about 80 per cent stronger.

The composition consists of sand and lime

principally and is put through a brine

and steam cooking process, and the

bricks are ready for use in 24

# FEAST OF REPUBLICANS

to the Gazette.

Jan. 14.—Four hundred Republicans banqueted at the Windsor night. The occasion was the monthly meeting of the Union Club and the leaders concur in the idea of giving a banquet followed by after dinner speeches, to questions now before the Republican party of the state. The program of the evening and their subject as follows:

Frank C. Goudy, "The Minnesota Election Law";

B. Stewart, "Our President";

E. C. Wolcott, "Republican

expenses were carefully prepared

and the speakers.

breadth, Jr. called the meeting

in a few well-chosen words

Edward Kemp, who acted master.

In assuming this position

Kemp referred to the fact

was a federal officeholder and

hoped this would not disqualify

the position as toastmaster.

There seemed to be a general

that individually federal office

all wrong. After a few questions concerning the

harmless nature of the fed

holders, he introduced Hon

bury who discussed the primary

law of Minnesota. Mr. Goudy

with the old-time enthusiasm

marked his gubernatorial

last fall and the idea brought

an address for improvement in

holding of primaries was en

thusly received, showing that the

views expressed.

**FRANK C. GOUDY'S SPEECH.**

and the Republican party urge the

of a primary election law similar

now in force in Minnesota?

difficult to discuss this question

seeming to criticize our own par

of its members, because of

that has heretofore taken

erning primaries in the city of

hope that any plan that may

will give entire satisfaction

to all the political conditions

Minnesota for the holding of

primaries, step by the right

it would tend to do a great

and jealousy that unfor

otten around under our pres

of choosing candidates. It

is a system that would tend

with the cry of basism. It

at the work of the various po

were created, which is not to

ticks but to elect the tickets

have been nominated. Such

ons should represent all the

a few members thereof, as

custom of holding primaries

interfered with or manipula

in this is a consumma

desires by the Minnesota law

the despoil of the machine po

because it enables the citizen to

individual choice in public af

freedom never before known

political states.

Washburn of Minnesota called

latest political proposition ever

into American politics. A law

would do away with the

the despots of the machine po

because it enables the citizen to

individual choice in public af

freedom never before known

political states.

desire, or should desire, a truly

representative government. In

ent of many, to bring this about

primary election is an imp

er. The want of precedent

primaries are held at the

of our political system there

foundation should be started on

desires.

owing statement concerning the

of the Minnesota law appear

in an article in the Review of Re

October last:

current primaries for all parties

under compulsion.

any election held on registration

machinery used for the

of this saving expense.

ating positions or names of

on the ballots so that every

has the names in different

an examination of the law

provides generally as follows:

It is to nominations of county and

and only to counties having

of 200,000 people or more. It

political party as being one

at the last preceding

of its leading candidate, or shall

the county auditor a petition

such petition to contain at least

of the qualified electors in the

in which the privilege is

wards by the city or county

the case may require, and such

to be made at least two

before primaries. All persons

shall be eligible to the office

the office shall appear before the

for and file an affidavit to the

is his intention to run for

for some specific office,

and he shall then and

a petition which shall con

five per cent. of the total

for the highest candidate of

with which he affiliates, for the

at the last general election.

on such petition to be that of

elector, and upon payment of

the office shall be held by

each political party for

and all are uniform in color

with the name of the party

head of the ticket. To vote

the voter goes into the

and puts a cross opposite

each person voted for. The

alternated on the respective

as there are names.

held as elections are now held

is known as the Australian

Judges of the election are to

the general election, to be

at 8 p. m. to 9

at 8 p. m. all have not

at the polls and ready to

the polls are to remain open

persons entitled to register

in the election district on

the primary election for voting

in the military election

more than first election, therefore an election ticket

is to be received a ticket

# THE COLORADO SKY

By PROF. FRANK H. LOUD,  
Director of the Colorado College Observatory.

Under this head it is proposed to present each week to the readers of the Gazette a short sketch of some astronomical or meteorological topic. The local importance of the latter of these subjects is generally recognized, and it is believed that many of our citizens would like to know for their own satisfaction, and now add them to send to friends in other states an epitome of the weather conditions which have prevailed here for the preceding month. On the other hand, the interest in astronomical matters is excited by the unprecedented number of visitors each Thursday evening at the college observatory. It is largely for the sake of actual and prospective visitors that the preparation of these articles is undertaken, the purpose being to indicate what at the time, are the objects of especial interest to be examined with the telescope, and to answer some of the questions naturally arising about these objects. At the same time, the interest of those who seek to follow the ever-changing panorama of the heavens from their homes, with field-glasses or with the unassisted eye, will not be belied.

## CALANDER FOR JANUARY, 1902.

- Wednesday—Moon, last quarter, 9 a.m. Neptune south, 11h, 17m, p.m.
- Thursday—Observatory open 5 to 9:30 p.m. Objects: Venus, Orion Nebula.
- Friday—Quadrant meteor. Radiant above pole, morning.
- Saturday—Sun rises 7h, 23m; sets 4h, 46m.
- Sunday—Second Sunday after Christmas.
- Tuesday—Colorado College session begins, 8:30 a.m.
- Wednesday—Venus south 2h, 51m, p.m. at height of 40 degrees; sets 8h, 14m, p.m.
- Thursday—Venus at greatest brightness. Observatory open 5 to 9:30.
- Friday—(New moon, 9h, 5m) (Saturn near sun, 9h.)
- Saturday—Moon occults Nu Aquari. Moon sets 7h, 7m, p.m.
- Sunday—First Sunday after Epiphany.
- Monday—Kappa Cygnid meteors. (III) 20th. Radiant N. horizon, midnight.
- Tuesday—Moon occults Lambda Piscium.
- Wednesday—Jupiter in conjunction with sun.
- Thursday—Moon, first quarter 11 p.m. Observatory open 5 to 9:30.
- Friday—Sun sets 4h, 59m. Neptune south 10h, 11m, p.m.
- Saturday—V Tauri and V Orionis, variables, south about 9h, 5m, p.m.
- Sunday—Second Sunday after Epiphany.
- Monday—R Leonis, (variable, max. 5.2 to 6.7 mag.) Rises 7h, 5m, p.m.
- Tuesday—Venus south 2h, 14m, p.m. at height of 44 degrees; sets 7h, 5m, p.m.
- Wednesday—Venus begins retrograde motion.
- Thursday—Full moon 5 p.m. Observatory open.
- Friday—U Cassiopeiae, var; sets 3 a.m.
- Saturday—Neptune south 9h, 39m, p.m.
- Sunday—Star-gazing Sunday.
- Monday—Sun rises 7h, 18m; sets 5h, 10m.
- Tuesday—Venus sets 7h, 25m, p.m.
- Wednesday—(30th) Day of prayer for colleges.
- Thursday—Observatory open 5 to 9:30 p.m. Objects: Venus, Mercury, Orion.
- Friday—Moon, last quarter, 8 a.m. Distant conjunction of Mercury and Venus. Colorado College Scientific society meets 31st, 4:15 p.m.

## THE PLANET VENUS.

It will be seen that the principal object of interest at present is the planet Venus, which attains greatest brilliancy today. It is easily visible to the naked eye in the daytime, provided one knows where to look for it. To test this fact, let the time of southing, nine minutes before 3 p.m., as indicated by the calendar, and with the aid, perhaps, of the north and south line given approximately by the side of a building, look directly south at the height of 40 degrees, or about the same height at which the north star is seen in the heavens, upon which we can, without contradicting known facts, imagine human beings as residing comfortably if once they could be transported thither. It also approaches the earth within a shorter distance than any other known body, with the exception of the moon and the newly discovered asteroid Eros. At the same time, the amount of actual knowledge respecting its surface is provokingly small, far inferior to that which we have concerning Mars. The planet is at present on the bighter side of the sun, in consequence of which the illuminated part is mostly turned away from us, that which is visible taking the form of a crescent—as easily seen in a small telescope. The present distance from the earth is 38,700,000 miles.

## Big Signs Disappearing.

Just why New York should "become more aesthetic" with the increase of tall office buildings, is a matter that puzzles even the fine arts here the other day. The statement that the city was becoming more and more beautiful with every skyscraper that went up had been made by an accurate observer of metropolitan affairs, and it created a consternation because of the widely accepted doctrine that "the skyline was being ruined"; that sky scrapers are inherently hideous, and that if beauty is to be looked for in the streets of New York it would be hard to find.

"Every big office building that is erected," said the man that had made the original statement, "means the end of just so many glaring advertisement signs."

You may not know it, but there is a rule in every skyscraper about the height and appearance of the signs which the tenants are permitted to display on the outside of the building. Most of the skyscrapers down town have their own sign painter, who alone is permitted by the landlord to paint the signs for the tenants. He is governed by the fixed rates laid down by the management as to the size of the letters; he is permitted to employ, and they are usually small and neat.

"Many of the biggest buildings in New York will not tolerate any signs on the outside windows. There are very few buildings which will allow a tenant to put a sign on the outside of the building, crossing from one window to another. Let the six-inch side be horizontal, and point due south at the

exact time given by the calendar; and let the five-inch side be vertical. Then the eye sighting along the third side should see the planet.

Venus is the member of the solar system most resembling the earth in size, atmosphere, and humidity. It is almost the only body visible in the heavens, upon which we can, without contradicting known facts, imagine human beings as residing comfortably if once they could be transported thither. It also

approaches the earth within a shorter distance than any other known body, with the exception of the moon and the newly discovered asteroid Eros. At

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—In the city of Algiers, the negro has a curious fascination for the negro. If he can hear the blast of horns and the thump and rattle of drums it makes but little difference to him whether there is anything in the latter at home or not. And if by hook or crook he should get into a band organization of some sort and can wear a uniform, so much the better. Some years ago a band was organized in Algiers by a rather shrewd negro who dropped into town, and the fellow played the game up until he had every negro in that section of New Orleans band struck. At night one could hear horns tooting in every part of Algiers and on the very slightest provocation the band would be pressed into service. No entertainment, no dance, no festival, no social fact was complete without the brass band.

"But the musical organization reached the zenith of its popularity when it came to a funeral. The negro who was buried without being marched to the tomb to the tune of the brass band—well, he simply was put away in half decent shape. His family was snubbed. On funeral occasions it was the custom to hire a band for so many hours. The longer the band played, the greater the homage paid the dead man and the more impressive was the ceremony. I recall an instance of where a well-known negro died some years ago and the family had followed the custom of arranging for the band to lead the cortège. 'How long does you want us to play?' asked the bandmaster. 'Bout two hours,' was the reply. The dead man did not live far from the cemetery. Services were held at the church. The march was made to the tomb. The band had kept blasting during the church, grinding out the most dolorous dirge possible. The cemetery was reached. A member of the family who had hired the band pulled out a watch, looked serious and whispered something to a friend, who in turn looked at his watch. 'Dey hasn't played but one hour,' said the dead man's relative. 'Dey shan't,' replied the friend. Something was whispered to the bandmaster, and in a short while the solemn procession was made up again and the band began to toot and blast over the route again until the other hour was consumed, and then the body was placed in the tomb and the funeral was over."—(New Orleans Times-Democrat).

—When Russians Eat.

The Russian has no fixed meal time. He eats when he is hungry, which is often. He has about six square meals a day. He has at least a dozen lunches, a little bit of salt fish or some caviare, or a piece of bread and cheese, washed down with a nip of fiery vodka. He never passes a station without a glass of tea—marvelous tea, with a thin slice of lemon floating in it. You get a fondness for Russian tea, and forswear bemuddled decoctions forever.

—A table manners of the Russian—suc... as you see in hotels and buffets—are not pleasing. He sprawls with outstretched elbow on the table, and gets his mouth down to his food rather than raise the food to his mouth. He makes objectionable noises in his throat. He has a finger bowl, and rinses his mouth as the rest of us do, when cleaning our teeth in our bathrooms. Then he squirts the water back into the bowl. In time one may get used to this.—(Los Angeles Herald).

—True, it is, and always has been, that cheerfulness is riches that cannot be taxed.—January Ladies' Home Journal.

# WASHINGTON THROUGH GAZETTE MAN'S EYES

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—President Roosevelt, it is evident, intends to exact from officials in the government service the highest measure of performance of duty. A typical example of the desire of the president to carry out this policy is shown by his action in reference to the selection of officers for the Buffalo land office in Wyoming. Last fall the secretary of the interior summarily removed from office the register of the Buffalo land office for alleged neglect in answering correspondence from the department in reference to public business. The receiver of the office was retained by the secretary of the interior upon his representation to the department that the official mail for the office had been received by the register and that the register only had access to it.

With his customary energy the president made a complete investigation of all the circumstances connected with the case. As a result he held that in the management of the official duties of land office the two officials, register and receiver, are equally responsible, and he at once directed the secretary of the interior to withdraw the nomination for re-appointment of the receiver of the Buffalo land office, and called upon the Wyoming delegation in congress to name not only a candidate for the position of register, to take the place of the office removed, but one for the position of receiver, to take the place of the officer whose name he had directed withdrawn. The Wyoming delegation in accordance with its frequently expressed purpose to shield no officer from remiss in his duties, accepted the decision of the president in the spirit in which it was made, i.e., the betterment of the public service, and recommended to the president the appointment of Fred W. Daniels of Sheridan, as register, and E. B. Mathew of Buffalo, as receiver of the Buffalo land office, and the appointments were promptly made by the president and as promptly confirmed by the senate.

President Roosevelt has positive ideas upon the proper method of seeking appointments in the government service. He believes an applicant for place should get his local backing before he ventures to secure the aid of higher or outside influence. The president, although his own career is a patent example of the reverse of his opinion, believes that the government service offers poor ways in which a young man can earn a livelihood. Last evening a relative of the then vice president, living in Wyoming, sought his aid in obtaining a government position. In response to his letter asking his help, Vice President Roosevelt sent him the following characteristic letter:

"My Dear Cousin:—Your letter of the 10th instant, has caused me a good deal of thought. In the first place, I very much question the advisability of your seeking an appointment under the government. My experience has been that the government service is the poorest way in which a young man can earn a livelihood. There is no future in it at all. If you wish to get a place, however, I shall of course try to help you; but in such case it is absolutely imperative that you should get your local backing first. I now speak with entire knowledge for the men of my regiment have applied to me by the score for just such positions as you seek, and even when I was writing or speaking in behalf of a man who had served under me, I found that it was a mere waste of time for me to attempt to do anything unless he had his own senators or representatives back of him. The Wyoming senators, for instance, did not tolerate, and would be perfectly right to refuse to tolerate, a man who had applied to me by the score for just such positions as you seek, and even when I was writing or speaking in behalf of a man who had served under me, I found that it was a mere waste of time for me to attempt to do anything unless he had his own senators or representatives back of him. The Wyoming senators, for instance, did not tolerate, and would be perfectly right to refuse to tolerate, a man who had applied to me by the score for just such positions as you seek, and even when I was writing or speaking in behalf of a man who had served under me, I found that it was a mere waste of time for me to attempt to do anything unless he had his own senators or representatives back of him. 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# The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1902.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## THE GROWTH OF COLORADO CITY.

ONE OF the best proofs of the growth of any community is given by the increasing demand upon the public school system. Indeed the school census may often serve as a basis for determining the actual population of a city and very reliable estimates may be had in this way.

Comparatively few of the people of Colorado Springs realize how rapidly and to what an extent our nearest neighbor is growing in municipal importance. Colorado City is now, under the state law, a city of the second class, the same as Colorado Springs was up to less than a year ago. If it did not lie in the shade of its larger neighbor, it would be recognized as one of the best, most progressive and most promising among the smaller cities of the state. On Wednesday afternoon the taxpayers of Colorado City unanimously voted to issue school bonds to the amount of \$45,000. This sum of money will be used for the erection of two new school houses, one of which will be built on the south side of Fountain creek near the chlorination works, while the other one will be erected in the southeastern part of the city.

The voting of these bonds and the decision to proceed immediately with the construction of these new school houses is a sufficient demonstration of the progress and growth of Colorado City. At the same time we are informed that a syndicate composed of local and eastern capitalists has purchased a valuable tract of land south of the Midland shops and near the Telluride Reduction company's new mill, and will immediately make extensive improvements on the property.

There is every indication that Colorado City is bound to make a very rapid growth in the near future and the best of it is that this growth rests upon a sure foundation of natural resources and advantages which are sufficient to insure a permanent prosperity for many years to come.

## THE MINNESOTA PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

IN CURRENT political discussion we are hearing a good deal about the Minnesota primary election law, and the advisability of its adoption in this state as a means of correcting some of the political abuses that have arisen here.

In the October number of the Review of Reviews there will be found an excellent article written by A. L. Mearke, and entitled "The Minnesota Primary Election Law—Experience Under It Up to Date." As this number of the magazine may not be accessible to Gazette readers, a statement of the principal features of the law will no doubt be acceptable to them. The author of the Minnesota primary election law passed by the state legislature in 1899 claims originality for it in the following particulars:

1. Concurrent primaries for all parties on one day, under compulsion.

2. Primary election held on registration day for general election.

3. Registration machinery used for the election, thus saving expense.

4. Alteration of positions of names of candidates on ballots, so that every other ticket has names in different locations.

"Add to these features the Australian ballot, almost the same as voted at the general election, and you have the Minnesota primary election plan in a nutshell."

The object of the law is to take the selection of the candidates out of the hands of the professional political manipulators or bosses, and to place it where it rightfully belongs with the people. That it has accomplished this purpose in Minnesota does not admit of any doubt, and there is every reason to believe that it would do the same thing if tried in Colorado or elsewhere. Under the present law and custom in this state, whether the candidates are nominated at a primary election, or by ward caucuses, it usually happens that the nominations are made and controlled by a small number of political workers. Sometimes these nominations are strictly in accordance with the wishes of the better element of the party and coincide very closely with what the result would be under the Minnesota plan. But too often it happens that improper influences are brought to bear, and the resulting nominations are such that they receive the party support and the party vote only as a choice of the lesser evil as compared with the ticket of the other party which has been selected in the same way.

Public sentiment in Colorado has nearly reached the point where it demands a fair trial of the Minnesota system, and it is the general belief of those who are most desirous of advancing the political standard and of promoting the general welfare of the people of the state, that this plan if tried would prove a sufficient remedy for many of our political evils, and when once tried would be so satisfactory that there would be no thought of a return to the present system.

## PILGRIMAGE BY TROLLEY.

THE plans of an American syndicate are carried out, pious Mohammedans will shortly be able to visit the tomb of the prophet by trolley car, and the pilgrimage which is necessary to every devotee of that faith can be made as rapidly and commodiously as the trip from Colorado Springs to Manitou. The present proposition is that a syndicate of Cleveland and Chicago capitalists shall build an electric line from Cairo in Egypt to Mount Sinai and thence along the coast of the Red Sea through Syria and Arabia to Mecca. A branch is to connect Damascus with the system at Mount Sinai.

There is a striking incongruity in the connection of these ancient names with so very modern a thing as a trolley line. The proposed route follows that pursued by the Israelites in their journey from Egypt into Palestine, and it seems almost sacrilegious to think of journeying in this way where Moses and Joshua and the children of Israel passed in such tribulation so many centuries ago.

But we are told that the "proposition" is a good one, and that a single one of the annual Mohammedan pilgrimages to Mecca will pay a handsome profit on the cost of construction. A trolley line is already running between Jerusalem and Galilee, and it seems probable that before long all places however remote or however sacred will be open to the curious or the devout by means of the steam railway and the trolley car.

A million dollars, it is said, has been offered to King Edward for an experiment in the cure of consumption. Such experiments are costly and the benefit from them is doubtful. But the cure of tuberculosis through the dry air, altitude and sunshine of Colorado is no experiment and is attested by thousands of men and women who have been saved thereby from death.

The Boston Globe says there is not a voice on the Democratic side of either branch of congress that can command the attention of the country. And that looks good for Democracy. If that party will only keep still long enough the people may forget its past follies and blunders.

## THE OVER-WORKED PRESIDENT.

IN THE OPINION of ex-Senator William E. Chandler the president of the United States has too much to do.

Mr. Chandler asserts that a president has now only three objects in life—first, to see 20,000 people a year; second, to accomplish 2,000 little things, and, third, to try to do 200 great things. In the seeing of so many thousand people about trivial matters and in giving his attention to the thousand of little things the president, Mr. Chandler insists, is worn out and becomes physically unable to grapple with the great problems to which he ought to give his undivided attention. Mr. Chandler cites from personal knowledge the cases of presidents who have almost succumbed under the strain, instancing particularly President Arthur, in whose cabinet he was the secretary of the navy, and President McKinley, to whose impaired health Mr. Chandler attributes inability to recover from the shock of the assassin's bullet. Mr. Chandler expresses his regret that President Roosevelt, "even with his quickness, his acuteness, and his present untiring industry and unbounded energy, has given countenance to the idea that he will do all the appointing himself and hear all that anyone has to say concerning any appointment." Mr. Chandler thinks that the great weight of the pressure for office ought to fall upon the cabinet ministers, and that the president ought to have more time for important things.

Mr. Chandler's views do not have the merit of novelty, for this matter has been pretty thoroughly discussed before, but there are some reasons why the present is a particularly opportune time for reviving the agitation.

"What is wanted in the person of Mr. Roosevelt," says Mr. Chandler, "and in every other person whom the twentieth century may see in the White house, is a president who will be allowed to serve the whole people with all his heart and strength, with all his mind and body, in the discharge of his official duties, unhampered by the pressure upon him of so many thousands of his countrymen as have in recent years encroached upon the time and patience of our presidents and kept them from their public work, or compelled them to do it by impairing their physical health and overstraining their mental powers.

The time has come when access to the president, except at public receptions, should be limited to the cabinet ministers, senators, representatives and ambassadors, and to such other persons only as are given interviews for public purposes after written applications have been received and carefully considered. The public receptions of the president should be few and there should be no intrusions upon his social life, which he should be allowed to regulate according to his own will and pleasure, and no person should take offense because not invited to his presence or find fault with his selection of his company, whatever may be its race or color.

"This needed change of custom will, at first, no doubt, be unpopular. It will be condemned as unrepresentative exclusiveness. It will require to begin the new rule, a president who has been a man of the people, who is known to be at heart thoroughly democratic in all his ideas and ways, and who is also strong in his convictions and fearless in his actions. Is not Mr. Roosevelt such a president? Will he inaugurate the reform?"

The argument is not all on Mr. Chandler's side. It is fair to ask, for instance, what better work can occupy the president's attention than to see that the official machinery is running smoothly throughout the union, to know that the federal appointees in the various states are men of good character and ability, and to listen to complaints that may come from the people. Even in the old days of absolutism, the king's duty included the hearing of complaints and the redressing of wrongs, and the good king was the one who did this part of his work most thoroughly. Why should a Republican president be less thorough?

Possibly if the president were not so occupied with these matters he would undertake other things. But what could he do? Should he interfere with the work of the cabinet ministers? Should he venture upon the ground that congress holds with such a jealous regard for its prerogatives?

As for the cabinet officers it is very much to be doubted whether it would be an improvement to entrust to them the distribution of the immense patronage of the government.

## A MEXICAN VIEW OF DIVORCE.

ENOR ACOSTA, the Mexican consul at Kansas City says there are very few divorces in his country, and explains the reason:

They are almost unknown in our country. We allow divorces for but one reason, infidelity, and in that instance the proof must be beyond all power of refutation. The consequence is that we seldom hear of a divorce. Of course we allow legal separations, but no body asks for them.

If such were the law here few would apply for these while-you-wait decrees.

A recapitulation of the number of divorcees who have remarried within six months after the termination of a decree would illustrate what I contend: Once remove the prospective second affair and there is no termination to the first affair.

In other words, in my country we say to a man and to a woman, make up your minds to get along together, because you will have to.

The result is a growing population with continuous families, all fairly well associated with each other and divorce decrees cause national amazement.

There is matter in these remarks that is worth thinking about.

## A NICARAGUAN VICTORY.

THE passage of the Hepburn bill in the house by an almost unanimous vote does not insure its adoption by the senate without amendment.

Indeed it has been expected that the strength of the opposition would appear in the senate, and the house was regarded as almost certain to pass the bill.

The tremendous majority in favor of the Nicaraguan route was a surprise both to the friends and the opponents of the measure and there is no doubt that the result of the vote has added considerably to the chances of its final success.

It looks very much as though the day of Panama had passed, and as though the schemes of those interested in blocking the construction of the canal were to prove unavailing.

The reported discovery of platinum in commercial quantities in the copper ores of Laramie county in Wyoming may stimulate prospectors in Colorado to look for similar ore. Colorado has thus far responded to practically every demand made upon its treasure vaults of mineral wealth, and platinum may not be an exception.

## RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

FOR many years the American people were content to measure their progress in railways by the number of miles added during the year. The vast extent of our continent, the distances that separated the various states, the richness and the diversity of their products and material resources and the enterprising nature of our people combined to give the American nation the lead as railway builders. But at first all other matters were subordinate to getting railway communication, while all the varied elements that contribute towards comfort, safety and speed came as a secondary consideration.

In 1851 the railway mileage in Great Britain was 8,053, while that of the United States was 16,720. Forty-five years later the railway mileage of Great Britain had increased 170 per cent. to a total of 21,700 miles. In the same period the mileage of the United States had increased 1,044 per cent. or to a total of 174,678 miles. From June 30, 1892, to June 30, 1893, there were built in the United States nearly 4,900 miles of railroad, while in no year after that up to 1901 has there been built more than 2,900 miles. There has, however, been a most marked increase in railway comfort, speed and safety, and also in the ability of the railroads to carry freight and passengers at a minimum cost. Recent statistics show that the average charge per ton per mile on all American railroads for all classes of freight is now less than three quarters of a cent, and for the eastern trunk lines alone it is about one half cent per ton per mile. In Great Britain the average charge per ton per mile is 2 4-10 cents, in France 2 2-10, in Germany 1 6-10 and in Russia 2 4-10 cents per ton per mile. These figures are only made possible by most improved construction, equipment and organization. They involve the elimination of curves and heavy grades, the strengthening of bridges and rails, the use of locomotives and cars of the most improved construction and of mammoth proportions, the hauling of long trains at a minimum cost, and, in general, the perfecting of organization so that all charges of all kinds are reduced to a minimum.

In many parts of the United States the mileage of the railroads has nearly reached a maximum. There is a certain limit beyond which it is not profitable to go, and in a great many of the states railway construction in the future will be limited to the electric lines. The growth of the American railway system, in the future will be shown more by the improvements upon lines already built than by the construction of new ones. For instance, we are informed that the Baltimore & Ohio system will spend during 1902 \$50,000,000 in addition to \$50,000,000 that has been spent within the past year. The Pennsylvania railroad contemplates an expenditure for betterments and new terminals of nearly \$100,000,000. Other roads, eastern and western, are also laying their plans for large improvements of their roadbeds, and equipments. The Union Pacific engaged largely in this work last year, as also did the Santa Fe. The Rio Grande railroad has been for several years past almost constantly at work straightening its line, strengthening its bridges and putting down new and heavier rails in place of the old ones.

It is not as easy for the statisticians to take account of these improvements as to reckon the new miles of railway added to the grand total for each year, but at the present time a far greater amount of money is being spent in making the railroads better than in making them longer.

In no country of the world are passengers carried so cheaply, so rapidly, so comfortably and so safely as they are in the United States, and the millions of dollars that are now being spent in railway improvements will show still more marked results along these lines in the future.

## DISCIPLES OF DARIUS GREEN.

ADDITIONAL details of preliminary plans looking to an exhibition of airships at the Louisiana Purchase exposition add to the interest created by the announcement in last Tuesday's Gazette that the fair association proposed to offer a prize of \$200,000 in an airship competition.

The plans contemplate an aerial tournament that will be one of the great features of the fair. Messrs. Charles W. Knapp and Nathan Frank, members of the executive committee of the exposition, have been appointed as a sub-committee on this important project. They have called into consultation Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, who is well known for his investigations and practical experiments in the line of aerial navigation, and Octave Chanute of the Western Society of Engineers, of Chicago, another distinguished scientist who has given special attention to aerostation.

A cablegram from London says that Sir Hiram Maxim, the American inventor, expresses much interest in the proposed contest, and is willing to spend \$100,000 as a participant in the effort to win the prize. President David R. Francis of the Exposition company says that Mr. Maxim will be invited to participate as soon as the committee of aerial experts has crystallized the plan for the contest.

In connection with the tournament there will also be held an acrobatic congress in which the subject will be exhaustively discussed by those who have undertaken practical experiments in aerial navigation.

The director of exhibits, Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, in making up his classification for the exhibit departments of the world's fair, some time ago, included in the department of transportation, in Group No. 77, provisions for aerial navigation. The group is arranged in four classes. Class 481 relates to balloon construction: fabrics, varnish, cars, valves, netting, cordage, appliances for stopping balloons, such as anchors and grappling; the generation of hydrogen and other light gases; captive balloons. Class 482 relates to aerial voyages; the use of balloons for the study of the atmosphere, air currents, clouds, temperature at great heights, optical phenomena, etc.; drawings, maps of journeys, diagrams, photographs. Class 483 relates to military ballooning; military captive balloons and their accessories; winding drums, transport wagons; apparatus for inflation. Class 484 relates to aerial navigation; dirigible balloons and guiding apparatus; flying machines; screw propellers; aeroplanes and parachutes.

This last class is the one which is at present arousing the greatest public interest, and Secretary Walter B. Stevens of the exposition association reports that there is now a prospect of at least 100 entries representing not less than 10 countries.

Professor Lombard of the University of Michigan is the latest applicant for top-of-column space in the sensational newspapers. He claims to have discovered, by experiments on frogs, that the dwelling place of the soul is in the spinal column. His observations indicate that there exists a reasonable and voluntary control of muscular action after the brain has been entirely killed. Just what this has to do with the soul we are not informed, but far be it from us to deny any of the wonders of invention and science that appear in the newspapers.

A corner on eggs is reported from Chicago. This is the latest effort to square the circle.

## NEWSPAPER INFLUENCE.

HERE are two widely different opinions in regard to the influence of the modern newspaper. If we are to believe those arrayed upon one side, the newspapers themselves have already gone far to ruin whatever influence they once possessed. According to this theory there is a distinct shade of yellow in the tone of the newspaper of today. Its object is to make money for the proprietors at any cost to the community, or to promote the selfish aims and ambitions of some individual, corporation or political party without regard to the effect that this may have upon the morals of the public, the welfare of the community, or the national interests. People who hold this opinion naturally believe that whatever appears in the newspaper is either intended to make business for the counting room or else has been paid for in one way or another. They seem to think that a newspaper prefers to tell untruths rather than to state the facts exactly as they are, and that whatever criticism it published of persons or policies is dictated by malice or other unworthy motive.

The contrary opinion is well expressed in an address which was delivered on December 24, by Professor Charles R. Barrett, superintendent of the Chicago Athenaeum, before its faculty and students at the Auditorium in that city. Professor Barrett took a most optimistic view of the press as an educator, and declared that its study is indispensable to teachers and pupils.

I venture to say that during the year just closed there has not been an editorial in any of our great dailies that has been contrary to public policy. These editorials are always on the side of honest administration of city, state and national government. Men of good and bad influence in high and low places are brought to public view. The press is a searchlight on all public events. It tells the whole world the character of public men and how they are performing their duties.

The press encourages man in everything but folly and evil. It conducts a great school. Its doors are open day and night for the betterment of the poor and ignorant, the rich and the wise. It encourages enterprise. It is rarely pessimistic.

It often gives warnings of threatening conditions, which is only to safeguard the people. It brings its reports always within the range of fallible human skill. The better a person knows the world under the conditions of his time the more intelligent and the more capable he is. He cannot get the everyday intelligence from books, because they contain records of events that are past, so he is obliged to turn to the newspapers for the knowledge he must have of existing conditions that affect his interests in whatever line he may be engaged.

CIVILIZATION is enlightenment and enterprise. Our social and industrial bodies are guided by newspaper influence. The press represents public interests, so that no organization is secure in its discharge of private or public trusts that does not meet the approval of the press. The press, to a very great degree, molds public opinion and public taste. It is the representative of the people.

The press wants to be and usually is on the right side of public questions and public interests, and that is where we find the best people. The most successful man is the most useful man. I do not know of a more useful man than he who defines the policy of a good newspaper.

It is impossible to fix the educational limitations of the press. They are as wide and varied as human affairs. Some people think it goes too far in dealing with matters of private concern.

Newspaper notoriety is either favorable or unfavorable to the persons involved, just as their conduct has been good or bad. There is always some reason for the report. It is advisable that the public should know the character of individuals, otherwise we should know only those of our personal acquaintance. Without the press we should know practically nothing about living statesmen, philanthropists, capitalists, educators, artists, musicians, authors, scientists, explorers, sportsmen, criminals or anarchists—the characters that are valuable and objectionable to society and civilization. Through the press the accomplishments of the men and women who constitute these different classes are made known to millions as have been Carnegie's munificence and Czolgosz's crime.

Teachers and students, I recognize your high purpose in life, your desire to know the world as it is shaped by natural causes and by the acts of mankind. These purposes and desires are influenced by conditions. A knowledge of these conditions is acquired through experience and news channels. You must know the world beyond your seeing and hearing it. I earnestly commend to you the regular and the careful reading of a modern newspaper.

Professor Barrett's remarks will doubtless be welcomed by a chorus of approval from newspapers who fail to recognize that the only praise that is worth anything is critical and just. The remarks may also serve as an antidote to some of the senseless abuse that is being heaped upon the modern newspaper indiscriminately.

The real truth of the matter undoubtedly lies between the two extremes. Newspapers are not all good, and they are not all of them bad. A stream can rise no higher than its source, and the product of the newspaper force and organization cannot possibly be higher than the standard of those who direct its affairs and supply its material.

There are newspapers that are controlled by powerful persons.

# PAGE FOR WOMEN

Edited By Ella Celeste Adams

President Roosevelt has written the introduction. He says:

"More and more, as it becomes necessary to preserve the game, let us hope that the camera will largely supplant the rifle. It is an excellent thing to have a nation proficient in marksmanship, and it is highly undesirable that the rifle should be popular, but the shot is, after all, only a small part of the free life of the wilderness. The chief attractions lie in the physical hardship for which the life calls, the sense of limitless freedom which it brings, and the remoteness and wild charm and beauty of primitive nature. All this we get exactly as much in hunting with the camera as with the rifle, and of the two the former is the kind of sport which calls for the higher degree of skill, patience, resolution and knowledge of the life history of the animal sought." \*

The Pilgrim Mothers' dinner has attracted much attention in the press here and elsewhere, written Lillie Devereux Blake in the Woman's Journal. One of the amusing accounts of it appeared before the occurrence of the feast. In this the speakers were women as well as men, the chief oration being the Rev. Dr. Buckley, who ardently approved of woman suffrage, and Mr. Dr. of the Ladies' Home Journal, who delivered an eloquent discourse on "Woman and the ballot." Mr. Harry Thurston Peck was also described as advocating equal rights for the sexes. So adroitly was this written that some friends actually thought that there might be some foundation for the report. As a matter of fact, no men were present at the dinner. They were treated on this occasion exactly as women are treated at the dinner in honor of the Pilgrim Fathers, where they are permitted to sit hungry and silent in the galleries and listen to the speeches. Some of our non-relatives looked down upon us with kindly and approving faces from the gilded balcony of the Astor gallery. \*

"Mrs. Sherwood.

The Rev. Dr. Buckley, others holding like opinions, had finally admitted into membership of the laying body of the Methodist church, the general con-

vention has been prolonged and tested by several of the members of the general convention of the 1900 conference of the admission of women. A two-thirds vote was had one-half of the one twenty conferences have voted stand as follows, 2,512.

conferences that voted admission, all but four were Swiss or Danish. The more New York east ("Dr. Clerence"), southern California, Fourteenth con-

unanimously in favor of several among these being foreign. The foreign con-

in the affirmative are, Foochow and Italy, rarely seen that not only are in favor of the equal

of men and women in the church, but that the vote,

does, more than three to the real sentiment of the by a proportionate conservative leadership

had this noble plenitude to all its early attitudes in question." \*

of women to the general of the Methodist Episcopal undoubtedly add zest and those periodical assemblies soundly stir the pulse of the contribute materially to its the Chicago Chronicle, no prophetic gift to foreseen spread and general recogni-

tion in this militant church more than sitting as the general conference. The voting sooner or later gen-

erence of holding office to sit as delegates in the ministerial rank, and to the episcopal dignity, possible by the universal

as irresistibly initiated as a century.

escaped that period of life, the "Awkward Age,"

sly ought to stir every half of growing girls who are similar experience.

the likes of would-be funny the senseless remarks of in the finer attributes of the keenest suffering and

curable. A girl is made the subject by a caller who for some she will thus gain favor and says: "Is this girl?" "Yes," rejoins the that a pity she doesn't look

carelessly exclaims the words, soon forgotten by child, who having never seen the other member of woman, while she is "an" goes away by herself in hopeless grief till sleep seals her eyes. Thus com-

the girl becomes morbidly shy. Instead of overcom-

awards society and tries to

grows older, she is never

forget that she is considered. She often overhears ques-

"Is this your very own?" "I should think you

"or I really don't know

mother or the daughter." and held in grateful remem-

be visitor who might have that possibly such remarks

by the girl, and added: "you look so old, but your so young." Apropos of the following little story:

was not able to accomplish

the most kindly and

leaders of the best

"It is due to the word

in the right season; when

by my old teacher. I

homely, awkward one in a

exceptionally beautiful girl;

so dull at my books, I

vision of the school. I fell

despairing state, gave

myself into myself; and

more bitter and vindictive.

French teacher—a gray-

woman with keen eyes and

—found me crying. "Qu'e"

she asked. "O, mad-

ugly!" I sobbed out. She

but did not contradict me.

took me into her room

have a present for you

soony, coarse lump cov-

ed you?" "Very well

it by our name, son. It

shall plant it, and

give it sun for a week or

it, and watched it care-

fully come out first, and

golden Japanese lily—the

seen. Madame came to

light. Ah! she said, she

would believe so much

fragrance wave shut up in

it? But it took heart and

sunlight! It was the first

occurred to me that, in

ugly face, I too, might be

friends, and make myself

Waltham of Levy Cole,

strenuous and the interesting

lives of the women

summer has written

the "Waltham of Colorado."

—Plymouth Weekly.

Fellow Who Had Done His Best. Fellow who had done his best, Never lips his forehead pressed— Not one rose on his still breast, But the unknit knew that day How long the rocky way had traveled for that rest— Fellow who had done his best.

No one, as he trudged along, knew the sigh was in his song. No one heard his poor heart beat. Where the sharp thorn pierced his feet, But that day—the day he died— There were angels at his side, Angels singing him to rest— Fellow who had done his best.

For the room was strangely bright, And his face, in morning light, Had a smile that seemed to say: "All the darkness comes the day; And the morning's morn is last!" For he'd traveled for that rest— Fellow who had done his best.

Never sermon, song or sigh Went that day toward the sky; But God's Illies—violets sweet, Decked his grave at head and feet; And the birds, in shadows dim, Sang their sweetest over him.

He that went that way for rest— Fellow who had done his best.

—F. L. Stanton.

The Woman's Journal, under date of January 4, 1902, has the following excellent review of the life-work of the talented "Jennie June" (Mrs. Jonnie C. Croly), who passed away on December 22, at her home in New York city:

"Mrs. Croly, better known by her pen-name of 'Jennie June,' was a woman much and deservedly beloved. She had been a pioneer both in journalism and in club work, and was often called 'the mother of women's clubs.'

"Jane Cunningham was born at Market Harborough, England, December 19, 1829. She came to the United States with her family when she was 10 years old. She was a precocious child, and at six years of age formed a juvenile temperance society. At Southbridge, Mass., where she went to school, she edited a school paper, wrote plays, and acted as stage manager.

"In 1856, before any other woman had entered journalism, she gained a place on the staff of Noah's Sunday Times, writing under the name of 'Jennie June.' She became a special writer on fashions, and was the first to undertake the syndicating system, now so generally in use."

In 1856 she married David G. Croly, a journalist of New York city, for many years managing editor of the *World*, but her literary and journalistic work was not interrupted by her marriage. Her husband said that no work on the staff was her equal as a writer. In 1857 she began to supply the leading daily papers of the country with a fashion and woman's gossip letter, and in this way her pen name, "Jennie June," became a household word.

"For over 40 years Mrs. Croly held various editorial positions on newspapers and magazines, including the *Democratic Review*, the *Weekly Illustrated News*, the *Home-Maker*, and *Godey's Magazine*. She was editor of *Demey's Magazine* from 1880 to 1887. She represented in New York the New Orleans' *Delta*, the *Richmond Enquirer*, and the *Louisville Journal* from 1856 to 1858, and wrote letters for 15 years to the New Orleans' *Picayune* and the *Baltimore American*.

"In 1859 her husband died. In the same year Mrs. Croly founded the *Woman's Cycle*, afterward the *New Cycle*, to represent the interests of women's clubs, and sustained it for eight years. She called the first women's congress in New York in 1858, and the second in 1869; founded *Sorosis* in 1868, and was its president from 1888 to 1870, and from 1875 to 1886. She founded the *New York Woman's Press Club* in 1889. She was also the first president of the *New York State Federation of Women's Clubs*. She was president of the *Press Club* and honorary president of *Sorosis* and of the *State Federation* at the time of her death. On her 70th birthday the women's clubs of New York gave her several receptions, and the *Woman's Press Club*, on Feb. 15, 1900, gave her a farewell reception, leaving for England. Only a few days ago *Sorosis* made arrangements to devote to her use from its treasury such funds as would keep her in her accustomed comfort until the end of her life. This action was on account of the recent failure of some of Mrs. Croly's investments."

"Mrs. Croly was a friend of equal suffrage. She published several books for women, including a cookery book, and one on the woman's club movement in America. She was the mother of six children, three of whom survive her.

"It is not strictly correct to say that Mrs. Croly founded the first woman's club, as the New England Women's Club was organized before *Sorosis*, and the woman club in Michigan (started by Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone) and a society of women in Philadelphia were formed two years earlier still. But Mrs. Croly took a prominent part in the club movement while it was yet in its infancy, and her club, *Sorosis*, bore so largely the brunt of the ridicule and opposition that it is popularly supposed to have been the first women's club. The thistles had changed to laurels for Mrs. Croly, and the mud-throwing to roses and receptions, long before she went to her well-earned rest."

It was winter in my heart ere you were

It was night upon my thorny, upward way;

I stretched my hands out through the dark in prayer

And dreamed the faltering dawn had

hasted day.

Then blind tears veiled mine unbelieving sight;

God set thy love like stars within my night,

And at thy touch my soul awoke to sing—

Lo, it is spring!

—Myrtle Reed, in *Woman's Home Journal*.

"God will reward some according to the sheaves they bear, and some according to the seed they have scattered."

Kindness never is out of fashion. Sometimes a just criticism is the thing that best fits; sometimes a little rebuke comes not amiss; but there are times when the criticism or rebuke are excruciatingly cruel. There is never a time when kindness is out of tune with life.

It is always the one right, true fitting thing. Go about the world with the cheery, sympathetic word, the warm hand clasp, the loving deed, and you will never find yourself jarred against unseen and unknown conditions. On your right hand and on your left, you will be stirring joy and a soul at rest, until helplessness. Many a soul is uplifted by the smile of the angels, when the blessing will rise up and bless you for the unconsciousness of the spirit.

Waltham of Levy Cole, strenuous and the interesting lives of the women summer has written the "Waltham of Colorado."

—Plymouth Weekly.



# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

## BOY ATTACKED BOY ON WEST SIDE.

Burro which is supposed to have been injured from hydro-  
gen attacked and seriously  
injured William H. Haggerty, a boy  
at No. 1827 Midland ave-  
Friday morning. Haggerty was not bitten by the  
burro but he was thrown  
out of a building and badly  
injured. He managed to escape from  
the beast before he was bitten.  
Haggerty, who is about 15 years  
and a number of other boys,  
amusing themselves by rid-  
ing the burro in the yard back  
of Haggerty's home. Suddenly  
the animal became infuriated.  
Haggerty, who was on its  
at the time, was thrown  
out of the side of a stable. The  
boys fled when they saw  
the burro had apparently  
in his escape before the burro  
bit him. Haggerty was severely injured,  
doctor who was summoned,  
that his back had been  
bitten. The boy has been con-  
tinued to his bed.

## DESPOSES

OF HUB PATENT.  
housand dollars in what some  
Boston parties are pay-  
ing Weber of this city be-  
has convinced them that he  
is the wheel hub that is bet-  
ter than anything now on the market.  
He has long been engaged in  
the business in Colorado  
and is one of the best known  
men in the city. Several  
he had an idea that he  
could be made useful in per-  
sonal running carriage  
so he made one and put it in  
carriage. He thought it  
patenting so he applied for  
a patent and secured it.  
Then he has been riding around  
in Colorado Springs on  
tires and ball bearings, the  
though it were a bicycle in  
carriage except that he had  
a hand-bar and had  
been with him. Other people  
didn't know that he was  
off or was having a more  
ride than they.

In 1897 that Mr. Weber se-  
patented  
made no very great efforts  
of it but it has been ex-  
hibited by several firms interested in  
the manufacture of such things until  
when he received a letter  
from William F. Ellis of Boston, in  
behalf of business associa-  
accepted Mr. Weber's propos-  
al and the patent for the sum of

advantage of the Weber  
factor wherein will lie its  
value, is that it fits any axle,  
readily adjusted to any vehi-  
cle having hard-running, old-time ve-  
hicle the road can be given, a new  
paint and a set of wheels  
with these hubs and trans-  
fer pneumatic-tired, ball-bearing  
running vehicle at very slight  
time is sufficient  
the wheels. One set of  
car may happen to own,  
by simply changing wheels,  
be done in less time than  
is required for fitting a set of  
they can be taken off or  
placed on a surrey or  
sort of rig.

SOCIETIES HAD  
JOINT INSTALLATION.

the installation of the newly  
of Grand Army Post No.  
the Dr. Griff building  
the installation of the  
Colorado Springs Relief Corps  
general L. B. Sherman was  
officer for the post, and Mrs.  
Mumford, past president of the  
ips conducted the ceremonies

renounces were all most appro-  
priate of a patriotic nature. The  
music were all national airs  
and marches. In the addresses and  
the past career of the Grand  
Army, the time of the war, was  
and, and such remarks were often  
greeted with applause, showing  
old pride in the glory of the  
by no means only a mem-  
of the officers wore their badges  
the ladies wore their badges  
decorative significations of

was installed for the local G.

No. 22, was as follows: J.

first commander; J. M.

senior vice commander; A. C.

junior vice-commander; P.

adjutant; I. H. Burt-

ster; S. R. Cone, sergeant-

chaplain; B. E. Robinson,

the day; D. S. Kiser, officer

of the day.

My installed officers of the

ips of this city are as fol-  
lows: Dr. Farrier, president; Letta

vice president; Cornell

vice president; Hattie Al-

Irene De Tolliver, trea-

surer; Mrs. Farnsworth, chaplain;

Deputy commander; Mary

Agnes Yates, assistant

Mary Anna Sanger, first color bearer;

second color bearer;

third color bearer; Mrs. Jo-

ann, fourth color bearer, and

monies lasted during several

concluded at a late hour.

two organizations and their

BY ON

MANUFACTURING

W. Leary, of Saginaw,

spending the month in this

Mr. Leary is one of the

furniture manufacturers in the

been one of the prom-

first large factory of fur-

iture in the state of Michigan. He

is tired, but quite naturally

eat interest in the progress

of almost incomprehensible to

the age of improvements to

the limited advantages of the

ers, and of the generation

us. For instance, the man-

furniture by the quick

of steam has been in vogue

years," said Mr. Leary yester-

day to the period of man-

uage of furniture was

hand, with only the lathe

implements. Even match-

box hand made.

At one

time

the

work

of

steam

was

in vogue

work

the

work

the</p

# NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

## MONUMENT

Mrs. Mary Peiratt of Cripple Creek, visited her sister, Mrs. Norbro, and family for a few days last week. She returned to her home Saturday.

Mr. Percy Veverka is acting as Santa Claus agent at Pringle while Mr. Carnes is away.

Miss Myrtle Weaver, of Denver, is at the ranch for a visit with her parents.

Miss Nola Watson and Mr. William Edgar were married recently at Colorado Springs. The bride spent the autumn months in Monument with her mother, Mrs. Blaine. While here her bright ways won for her many friends and admirers who wish her joy and success in her new home.

Mr. John Brazelton came down from Denver Tuesday for a visit with relatives in the city.

Mr. J. R. Holloway is hauling his produce to the Springs, where he finds a ready market for all he takes.

The Woman's Association met at Mrs. Killin's Thursday with eight members and one visitor present. After a short program the society proceeded to elect the following officers for the coming year: Mrs. Rupp, president; Mrs. Bell, vice president; Mrs. Killin, secretary; Mrs. Watts, treasurer; Mrs. Walker, missionary secretary; Mrs. Sailor, secretary of literature. The secretary reported 12 active members enrolled and added Mrs. Kirk's name to the list.

The treasurer's report was as follows:

All expenses had been paid for church and missionary work. The association pledged \$25 toward Rev. Mr. Bell's salary.

The next meeting will be at Mrs. Kirk's January 23.

Miss Ida Gule went to Calhan Saturday for a month's visit with her sister, Mrs. Bassett.

Ella Watts, who is visiting her brother, has been quite ill for the past week, but is better now.

Mrs. Woodworth and Miss Blanche Walker were shopping in Colorado Springs Saturday.

Mr. Rupp is doing papering and painting at the Foster's ranch in Spring Valley.

Mr. Sid Manning came from Nebraska last week for a visit with old friends in Monument.

Mr. Walker is having a new stairway built through his ware room to the hall above his store which will be used by the Odd Fellows for a lodge room.

The Elliott saw mill was moved to the Chase ranch Friday, where they have a large sawing for Mr. Chase.

Tom Tucker spent a few days last week in Colorado Springs.

Messrs. Gulre and Gittings have been putting a belfry on the school house for the new bell, which will ring at 8:30 every morning.

Edgar Wise came up from the Springs to spend Sunday with his family at the Guire ranch.

Mrs. Howe, who came here from New York for the benefit of her health, left on a week's stay at Colorado Springs after a 14-weeks' stay at the Mineral Springs two miles east of town. She had expected to remain only four weeks, but being so well pleased with her surroundings and the climate, stayed on. She was much improved in health when she left.

W.H. McShane, of Colorado Springs, was calling on friends and relatives in town Sunday.

Messrs. Hanks and Doyle have their lot-house at the reservoir near enough completed to begin to pack as soon as the ice is suitable.

A Loy Temperance Legion was organized at the church Sunday morning after Sunday school, with 16 members. The officers elected were Mrs. Brown, president; Perry Newbrow, vice president; Esther McShane, vice president; Harry Rupp, recording secretary; Bill Curry, corresponding secretary; Florence Rupp, treasurer; Esther McShane, organist.

Died—On Friday morning, January 10, at his home near Monument, of scarlet fever, little Albert Flimble, aged seven years. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Bell at the Monument cemetery Saturday morning. The many friends of Mr. Flimble and family extend sympathy to them in their bereavement.

Card of Thanks—We desire to thank our friends who gave us so much sympathy and assistance in our late bereavement.

V. D. Flimble and Family.

The Woodmen passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The All Wise Creator has called home from the family of V. D. Flimble their beloved son, Albert.

Resolved, That we, the members of Monument Camp, No. 302, Woodmen of the World, express our heart-felt sympathy with Neighbor V. D. Flimble and his family in their sorrow and bereavement; further.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the camp and that they be published in the papers and a copy of them be mailed to Neighbor Flimble.

W. Bell,

"C. E. Younger,

"Wm. McConnell,

"Committee."

A new edition of Webster's International Dictionary has been purchased for the school.

Edgar Barnhart has gone to Canon City for an extended visit with relatives.

Miss Roper, who has been visiting her parents near Table Rock for three weeks, will return to Cripple Creek Friday.

Mr. Chas. Chadwick was sight-seeing in Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek last week.

M. Nellon made a business trip to Colorado Springs Saturday.

Wm. W. Foster's children are down with scarlet fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Hupp entertained Dr. and Mrs. Rupp, Mr. Richardson and Mrs. Killin Monday evening.

Mr. John Brazelton drove down from Denver, arriving here Sunday evening.

Mrs. Mercer and Miss Stone made a trip to Mt. Herman Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Bell was greeted by an unusually large audience at Table Rock Sunday morning. The church was full, some coming from beyond Easton to hear the sermon.

Mrs. A. B. McConnell, of Colorado Springs, is visiting relatives on the divide.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

To see people sitting and walking around without wraps and others skating on the lake has not been an uncommon occurrence during the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Dow, of Colorado Springs, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. McCormick during the last week.

Mr. Frank spent a few days in Colorado Springs last week.

Quite a number of the stockholders of the Colorado Gold Mine company have been looking after interests in Cripple Creek. The regular meeting of the officers will be held in Denver this week.

Mrs. Shoup spent a few hours in Colo-

rado Springs last week.

Mr. L. J. Woodworth and daughter Jennie were visiting friends in Green Mountain Falls last Sunday.

Mr. George Banks is away on a short trip to Colorado Springs. He expects to visit Cripple Creek before he returns.

Mr. Percy Tyler and his brother, of Colorado Springs, were visiting friends in Green Mountain Falls and were guests of Mr. Hall and Addison Brown while here.

Mr. Percy Reynolds was looking over the play grounds of his boyhood days last Sunday.

## ELICKOTT.

Mr. Thomas E. Andrews is still in Redstone and expects to stay there for some time longer.

Bazel Hopson's third birthday was remembered by a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Hopson on the 12th of January. There were 20 people present among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Milner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Mirise, Mr. and Mrs. Emery and Mrs. Andrews.

Agnes Ellcott has been confined to her room suffering from a severe cold and sore throat.

Mr. Hayworth is doing considerable hauling for the neighbors.

W. W. Weiborn has received the Arno mail contract for \$250 per annum.

J. H. Stark is now visiting his parents, who reside north of this place.

Mr. Chet Bradshaw is down 70 feet in his well and if the water which is a true prophet he will have water in five more feet.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Leonard are looking after their various interests in this community.

Mr. J. H. Ryan cut his hands quite severely while stretching wire for Mr. Ellcott.

Mr. Dickinson of Peyton is still manager of the Russell Gates store there and will be glad to see all the residents of this locality.

The party at Kennedy's last Friday was a complete success.

## PEYTON

B. A. Banta of Bijou Basin, loaded a car of baled hay at this place last week.

J. C. Spangler of Colorado Springs, visited with friends here a few days last week.

Frank Peyton visited Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek last week.

Mr. J. W. Dickinson, manager of the Russell Gates Mercantile company at this place, met with a painful accident recently. While loading a sack of flour into a wagon he slipped and fell hurting his shoulder so badly that he has been confined to his room for several days.

J. C. Zimmerman and daughter Clara, visited Colorado Springs Tuesday.

Mr. Charles E. Dayton was transacting business in Colorado Springs for the part of the week.

The Modern Woodmen of America organized a lodge at this place last Friday night with 21 charter members.

Edgar Peyton was in Colorado Springs Tuesday.

## BIJOU BASIN.

Mr. John Brazelton, vice president of the Summit Fuel company of Denver transacted business in the Basin Friday.

Mr. C. M. Smith of Colorado Springs spent several days this week looking after repairs of his cheese factory here.

Mr. E. A. Banta hauled a carload of baled hay to Peyton this week.

Miss Estelle Capewell, who has been visiting relatives, returned to her home in Colorado Springs Friday.

Mrs. Ives of Denver is spending a few days on their ranch in the Basin.

## COLORADO PENSIONS AND OTHER INTERESTS

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—Senator Teller today presented memoranda of the Colorado legislature against leasing or ceding public lands.

Also petitions of citizens of Colorado for abolition of polygamy, citizens of Leadville favoring exclusion of Chinese and favoring department of mines; state board of horticulture for protection of birds; labor organizations of numerous Colorado towns and cities favoring construction of naval vessels in government yards.

John H. Rekling, of St. Marys, a veteran of the Mexican war, was today granted a pension of \$12 monthly. Francis E. L. Rose, Montrose, pension increased to \$12. Jas. H. Dwellers, Pueblo, original pension \$8 monthly.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—The withdrawal of the nomination of Edwin Price, as postmaster at Grand Junction it is announced was at the instance of the postoffice department.

Inspection of the Grand Junction office after Price's reappointment revealed a condition of affairs not satisfactory to the department.

The Colorado senators were surprised today at the announcement of withdrawal of Postmaster Price's name at the instance of the postoffice department. Both senators will act in Postmaster Price's behalf to the extent of securing for him if he desires it, a hearing and full opportunity of clearing up the charges made against him by the inspection division of the department. Senator Teller who is personally acquainted with Price will call upon General Bristow under whose immediate charge the matter comes, to secure a hearing.

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